

# Herald Tribune

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THURSDAY, Nov. 19 (AP)—Sunny, then 43 (11-4). Tomorrow variable, 43-52 (12-11). LON- rain, 44-52 (10-11).  
NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp. 44-52 (10-11).  
WEATHER PAGE 2



MEETING 1970—Foreign ministers from Market listening to welcome before the start of their meeting in Munich yesterday. From left: Pierre Harmel, of Belgium; Joseph Luns, of Holland; Walter Scheel, of West Germany; an unidentified aide; Maurice Schumann, of France; Gaston Thorn, of Luxembourg; and Marin Pedini, representing Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, of Italy.

## Committee Set Up Moves for Unity Foreign Policies

By David Binder  
A European security conference "could be a success," a European Community official agreed here today. The official said the conference would be held in Brussels, Belgium, in December 1971. The ministers agreed to coordinate their efforts.

The ministers participating included Pierre Harmel of Belgium, Maurice Schumann of France, Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, and Joseph Luns of the Netherlands. Italy sent State Secretary Mario Pedini. Representing the community was President Franco M. Malatesta, who arrived very late in the day.

Today's ministerial meeting was an outgrowth of the Common Market heads of government conference in December, 1969, at The Hague, where it was decided to take the first steps toward political integration.

## Bonn to Renew Bargaining With East Germany

BONN, Nov. 19 (AP)—Talks between West and East Germany are to resume in East Berlin at the end of November, government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said today.

In East Berlin, East Germany confirmed tonight that the high-level talks will be resumed at the end of this month.

The official East German news agency, ADN, also said that the subject of the first meeting, to be held in East Berlin, will be Berlin transit.

The agency said that East Germany's willingness to negotiate on the transit of persons and goods was dependent on the cessation in West Berlin of all other states—including West Germany—activities against the status of the city and East German and Socialist interests.

## Political Uproar Feared Berliner Accused in Shooting Of Russian Soldier Escapes

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (AP)—A young West Berliner who, police said, admitted shooting a Russian soldier escaped today.

The escape took place during the noon hour. Deputy Mayor Kurt Neubauer told newsmen that Ekkehard Weill, 21, tore loose from the single police officer guarding him and fled by subway from the midtown Tempelhof district.

The escape—as Mr. Weill was being taken to a police office for further questioning—immediately took on growing political importance with possible consequences for East-West relations in the city.

Mr. Weill was arrested a day after a Soviet sentry at the Russian war memorial in West Berlin was shot and wounded twice by one or more snipers. Police said that Mr. Weill admitted doing the shooting. The weapon has not yet been found.

Last Monday, at the latest session of the four-power talks on Berlin, it was understood that the Soviet delegate, Fyodor Abramov, spent the entire morning protesting to the U.S., British and French ambassadors about the incident. The four envoys will meet again Monday.

Obviously concerned at the case's growing political significance, West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuette called the escape "so scandalous that there might be a possible explanation but there can be no excuse."

The Communist East German news agency, ADN, meanwhile, issued a report on the escape that charged that Mr. Weill was "a neo-Nazi provocateur." It alleged that Mr. Weill had connections to "neo-Nazi terror groups."

Police stated earlier that a direct connection between Mr. Weill and rightist extremists had not been established. Rightist symbols and literature were found in Mr. Weill's apartment, however, police said.

Mr. Abramov, who is ambassador to East Germany, apparently followed up East Germany's lead.



Ekkehard Weill

## Warsaw Said to Have Yielded To Bonn on Treaty Wording

WARSAW, Nov. 19 (AP)—The first article in the historic Bonn-Warsaw normalization treaty initiated here yesterday is patterned after Poland's 1950 border agreement with East Germany, a top Polish newspaper said today.

This would mean that the West Germans give recognition to Poland's western frontier—incorporating large areas of former German land—without using the word "recognition" in the treaty.

Article One of the 1950 Polish-East German treaty, named for a Neisse River town called Zgorzelec in Poland and Goeritz in Germany, does not use the word "recognition" but says that the line along the Oder and Neisse Rivers "constitutes the state frontier between Poland and Germany."

The author of the Zycie Warszawy newspaper's commentary is one of Poland's top political writers, Ryszard Wroblewski, who in July had said that the Poles would not settle for frontier recognition on the lines of the Zgorzelec treaty.

He said in July that "reportedly West Germany is ready to repeat the Zgorzelec formulation. Bonn politicians are well aware of the fact that the title of the Zgorzelec treaty must be left out. . . . Our treaty will not be one on the delimitation of the Polish western frontier. . . . What is aimed at is the recognition of this frontier and not legal juggling based on the wording of the Zgorzelec pact."

Today the same writer wrote that "Article One, formulated on the pattern of Zgorzelec, is the basis of the treaty on normalization of relations between Poland and West Germany."

"In this sense, the treaty on normalization is a border treaty," This reversal indicated to observers today that Poland had given way on its demand that the pact with Bonn include the word "recognition" with regard to the Oder-Neisse frontier. "There was no doubt, however, that Poland would still insist that the frontier is definitely the western border of Poland."

The newspaper Zycie Warszawy said that the border line in the Polish and West German pact is the same as that drawn out by the victorious Allies in the Potsdam agreement of 1945.

Article Nine of the Potsdam agreement said that pending final determination, Poland's western frontier would be "the former German territories east of the line running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemunde and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the western Neisse River and along the western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, including that portion of East Prussia not placed under the administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the understanding reached at this conference and including the area of the former free city of Danzig."

The full text of the Polish-West German treaty will be announced tomorrow.

## Frazier Retains Title in Second

Joe Frazier retained boxing's heavyweight championship Wednesday night when he knocked out light-heavyweight titleholder Bob Foster after 49 seconds of the second round in Detroit.

Frazier first floored Foster with a left hook to the side of the head and then knocked him out with a left to the jaw which kept the challenger on the canvas for nearly a minute.

Story on Page 13.

## Minichiello Is Moved To Different Prison

ROME, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—Raffaele Minichiello, sentenced last week to seven and a half years in jail for hijacking a Boeing-707 airliner across the Atlantic, has been transferred to a prison at Pescara, on the Adriatic Coast, justice sources said today.

Minichiello spent more than a year in Rome's Queen of Heaven jail before he was sentenced on Nov. 11. He is now in Pescara's modern San Donato Jail awaiting the hearing of his appeal.

## Police Free Officials Held by U.S. Youths

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 19 (UPI)—Led by Mayor Harry Hassell, 40 policemen stormed the urban renewal office here last night to free three officials held hostage by a group of youths who call themselves the Young Lords.

The youths, 12 blacks and three Puerto Ricans, held the office for several hours and attempted to keep out the mayor and Public Safety Commissioner William O'Rourke.

Two 15-year-old boys were arrested and the youths dispersed.

## ina Shot Woman -GIs at Calley's Trial fy to Civilian Deaths

ANNING, Ga., Nov. 19 (AP)—More than 20 witnesses testified today that they saw dead civilians at the American soldiers' trial for the slaying of a woman.

Mr. Paul, 23, and Mr. Heming, 21, were the fourth and fifth witnesses to testify that they saw dead civilians at My Lai.

Mr. Paul, who was radio operator for Capt. Ernest Medina, Lt. Calley's commanding officer, said: "The men were of an older age, the women were middle-aged and I believe there were some children."

Mr. Heming, who was a rifleman, said he saw "women, children and a few old men." He added: "They were dead."

Mr. Paul, like three other former soldiers at My Lai who testified yesterday, said he encountered no enemy fire when he landed by helicopter.

He said he saw Capt. Medina (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Kennedy and Hickel Seen Likely to Go Nixon's Staff as Well as Cabinet Faces Shuffle

By Carroll Kilpatrick  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP)—President Nixon is considering the possibility of at least two cabinet changes and a number of White House staff changes for early in the new year.

He also is actively engaged in planning the administration's future course in light of one of the toughest budget problems a president has faced in many years.

A high White House official, who said emphatically that the President has made "no final decisions" on cabinet shifts, nevertheless said that changes are "very likely."

Speculation has centered on Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy and Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel as the first to leave sometime early in 1971.

While sources at the Treasury and Interior departments insisted they expected no changes, informants made it clear that the President has those departments at the top of his list of possible changes.



David M. Kennedy

## Margin Is 215-165 House Votes Trade Bill; Senate Action in Doubt

By Frank C. Porter  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP)—The House tonight passed the first major trade legislation in eight years, which opponents fear will cause an international trade war.

The vote was 215 to 165.

Last-ditch Nixon administration efforts to block the shoe and other quota provisions out of the bill failed. Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D-Minn., told House colleagues a State Department aide, who said she was "calling on behalf of the White House," urged Rep. Fraser to support a move to return the bill to President Nixon's original request. But the motion was never introduced.

## The Bill's Provisions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI)—The trade bill at a glance: QUOTAS—Non-cotton textile and shoe imports for 1971 would be cut back to the average of imports between 1967 and 1969. After 1971, imports could be increased up to 5 percent over the previous year's total. The President could exempt quotas on goods which do not disrupt domestic markets or if he deemed that quotas would not be in national interest.

OIL—Quotas imposed under a 1959 presidential national security order would be frozen, preventing the President from changing to a tariff system as recommended by a presidential task force.

GENERAL QUOTAS—The President could impose quotas or other tariff relief for other industries if the U.S. Tariff Commission found that domestic industries were injured by a substantial increase in foreign goods.

RELIEF—Injured industries could get loans and workers could get larger unemployment benefits if the domestic industry were found to be hurt by imports.

CHEMICALS—The President would be authorized to repeal a protective restriction against foreign benzenoid chemicals used in making dyes and plastics. In return, the United States would get favorable treatment on sales of autos, tobacco and other goods to European countries.

DISC—U.S. exporters would get favorable tax treatment on their exports. American companies could set up a domestic international sales corporation (DISC) and defer all taxes on foreign sales until the profits were distributed to stockholders.

TARIFF CUTTING—The President could cut tariffs by 20 percent as compensation to foreign countries for tariff or quota import restrictions.

HEROIN—The President could order a trade embargo against Turkey or other countries permitting uncontrolled narcotics production.

## New U.S. Support Sought Israel Sets Its Conditions For Returning to Talks

By Marilyn Berger  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP)—Israel's terms for returning to the Middle East peace talks include an American promise not to press U.S. ideas of a territorial settlement.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said yesterday.

In an interview before meeting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Mr. Eban listed the shelving of the American effort to outline settlement terms—the so-called Rogers plan of late 1969—among the three major requirements that might make it possible for his country to return to the negotiations under the United Nations special representative, Gunnar V. Jarring.

The two other requirements which he enumerated were: assurances of continued U.S. military support and assurances of continued financial aid to enable Israel to pay for military equipment.

Mr. Eban said after his 35-minute meeting with Mr. Rogers that he had outlined these factors as the major "anxieties" confronting Israel. He called on Mr. Rogers at the end of a three-week visit to the United States.

In the earlier interview, he rejected an Israeli position following its withdrawal from negotiations because of Egypt's alleged violations of the standstill along the Suez Canal.

"We would like to create the conditions that would make it possible to go back," he said. "We tried to get a physical modification of the removal of missiles along the canal, but that did not occur."

He later acknowledged that he was not using the term "rollback" anymore but had adopted Premier Golda Meir's phrase, "create conditions of confidence." He said that this was not because Israel does not think the missiles should be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Sadat Is Firm On Return of All Territory

CAIRO, Nov. 19 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat said today that Egypt would never accept or bargain over any peace settlement unless it included the total liberation of all the territory occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.

In a policy speech to the National Assembly, Mr. Sadat declared that a peace settlement leaving any part of Arab territory in Israeli hands "would mean submission and surrender to the enemy."

In his most uncompromising statement since he succeeded the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Mr. Sadat pledged that Egypt would continue to strive for peace based on justice providing that "the sacred principle of territorial integrity" was respected.

"There is not a single Arab who would accept a partial liberation of the land and give up the rest," Mr. Sadat declared. "There is no such thing as partial liberation, there can be no partial surrender."

Question of Honor  
Mr. Sadat stressed that Egypt would continue to devote all of its energies and resources to the struggle against Israel because, "for every nation, the land of that nation is the honor of that nation."

"Our people and the whole world should know that we will not bargain or trade or beg for the return of the occupied territories," he added.

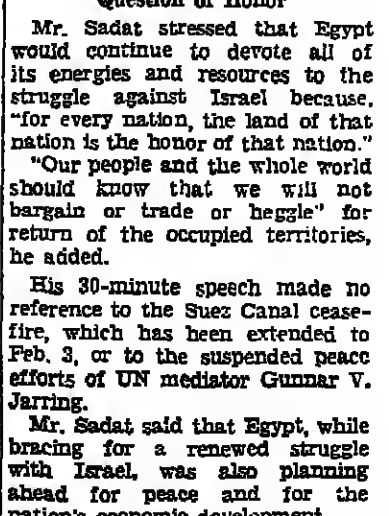
His 30-minute speech made no reference to the Suez Canal ceasefire, which has been extended to Feb. 3, or to the suspended peace efforts of UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring.

Mr. Sadat said that Egypt, while bracing for a renewed struggle with Israel, was also planning ahead for peace and for the nation's economic development.

He said that the government would have a special responsibility for the country's rehabilitation whenever the conflict ends, particularly in the war-ravaged Suez Canal region. Detailed plans for this rehabilitation are being prepared, Mr. Sadat said.



Anwar Sadat



Walter Hickel

of Commerce Maurice J. Stans will leave are doubted in high administration quarters, where it is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



## Israel Quietly Eases Return Of Arabs to Occupied Areas

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The Israeli military administration has quietly started to permit the return of local Palestinian politicians deported from the occupied area on the West Bank of the Jordan River and from the Gaza Strip over the last three years.

This decision, confirmed by Israeli and Arab sources, came in the context of a flood of applications from Palestinians living in unoccupied Jordan, asking to re-

join relatives in Israeli-held territory.

Even the most chauvinistic Israeli officials do not maintain that these Arabs prefer to live under Israeli administration. Their applications to return are considered a reflection of the insecurity felt in Jordan since the civil war there in September.

Reliable West-Bank sources confirmed that six notables of Nablus and Gaza, including a former mayor, had been allowed to return to their homes in the last few days. They were deported at the height of the airliner hijacking crisis in September.

Local Leaders Included  
Responsible Israeli officials said they would grant further re-entry permits to Palestinians in the future, including several dozen local leaders exiled in the early months of the Israeli occupation after the six-day war of June, 1967.

Israeli sources estimate the total number of political figures deported over the three years as "somewhat less than one hundred." Arab sources, however, say that 120 to 130 is more accurate.

The move appeared to be a modest gesture to the Palestinians at a time when their future political development is as much a subject of controversy in Israel as it is abroad.

For the last few days, a group of Israeli students at Hebrew University, calling themselves new leftists, have been involved in fist fights and public arguments on the campus over their attempts to display Palestinian flags.

They attracted about a thousand people on Tuesday, to a rally in front of the university's administration building. Over a portable amplifier, the student activists urged support for the "national rights of the Palestinians."

A similar call has been made in the Knesset, or parliament, by the independent and controversial member, Uri Avneri, who said three days ago, "It's the Palestinians we have to speak to—the government must recognize the people of Palestine and encourage them to send representatives with whom we can speak."

### Harike Argues Against Recount

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19 (AP).—Sen. Vance Harike, D., Ind., took the position yesterday that only the U.S. Senate can change the effect of the Nov. 3 election certification, giving Sen. Harike a margin of 4,838 votes over Rep. Richard L. Roudebush, R., Ind.

Mr. Harike said that motions would be filed to dismiss recount petitions filed by Rep. Roudebush in 11 of the state's 92 counties.

Mr. Leroy said that the Indiana Supreme Court had held in three cases that only the Indiana Legislature can rule on the qualifications and election of its members.

One of the decisions said that the situation is the same in the U.S. Senate and House.

The new regime has pledged to encourage relations with "progressive countries, especially with Egypt."

It also declared support for moves toward union with Egypt, Sudan and Libya.

Formed and Dissolved  
Egypt, Sudan and Libya announced their decision to form a federation in a joint communiqué last Nov. 8. Syria and Egypt were formerly associated in the United Arab Republic, formed in 1958 and dissolved in 1960.

The provisional leadership pledged to continue the development of the armed forces in order to fulfill their complete duty in the battle of liberation against Israel.

It also attacked the present regimes in Jordan and Iraq, describing the one as "reactionary" and the other as "rightist," and denounced what it called submissive solutions for the Middle East.

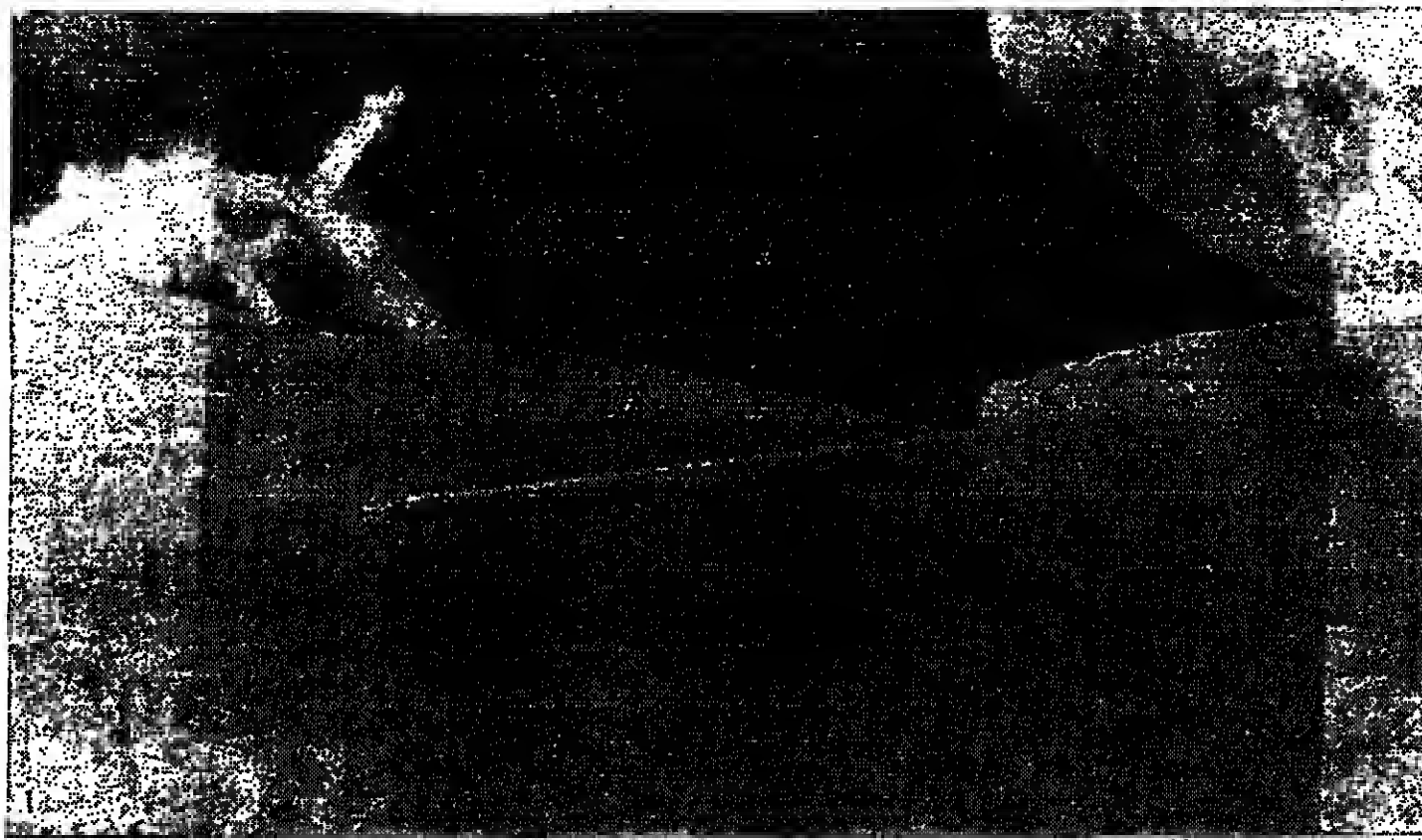
The Beirut newspaper Al-Bayha, which speaks for the ousted leadership, claimed the Syrian Army laid siege to the town of Jabeh, in north Syria, after it rebelled against Gen. Assad's coup, the Associated Press reported.

[The army set up roadblocks throughout the north and restrictions were imposed on travel in the northern provinces, the paper claimed.]

4 Get 14 Years in Jail In Attempt on Makarios  
NICOSIA, Cyprus, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Nicosia District Court today sentenced four Greek Cypriots to 14 years in jail for attempting to murder President Makarios and his helicopter pilot last March 8. The president was unhurt, but his pilot was wounded.

The four, who all pleaded not guilty to the charges, are Adamos Haritonis, a 26-year-old student; Georgios Talladros, 31, a businessman; police sub-inspector Antonakis Solomontos, 33, and police constable Antonakis Yenasgritis, 29. Fingerprints and traces of fibers discovered on weapons and blankets left at the scene of the attack connected the accused with the crime.

Israeli Plane Crashes  
TEL AVIV, Nov. 19 (AP).—An Israeli-made turbo-prop jet crashed during a test flight today and three persons were killed.



LOOK HOMEWARD LUNOKHOD—Russia's automatic moonmobile snaps a picture of its home base, Luna-17, during one of its scientific sorties on the lunar surface.

Part of Lunokhod can be seen in the foreground as well as the tracks of the vehicle in moon soil leading away from the Soviet moon lander's double gangplank.

## Khatib Named Syria's New Head of State

DAMASCUS, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Ahmed Khatib, secretary of the provisional leadership of the ruling Baath party, has been appointed provisional head of state. It was officially announced here tonight.

The 39-year-old former leader of the teachers' union succeeds Nureddin Atassi, overthrown in a bloodless coup last Friday. He will hold office until a people's assembly meets to elect a new head of state, the announcement said.

Unconfirmed reports said yesterday that Mr. Atassi would leave the country to live in Libya.

The provisional leadership also announced the appointment of Lt. Gen. Hafez Assad as premier. It said Gen. Assad had started consultations on the formation of a transitional government.

Gen. Assad led the military wing of the Baath party in its move against the civilian wing in last week's coup.

Several thousand demonstrators marched through the main streets of the Syrian capital today in support of the new provisional leadership. Students, workers and peasants later gathered at the headquarters of the Baath party's Damascus branch.

Addressing the demonstrators, Mohammed Ali Halaib, mayor of Damascus and a member of the party's Baath party office, declared: "The period during which the party was isolated from the masses has ended. A new period has begun during which the aspirations of the masses will be realized."

The new government will be formed by tomorrow at the latest and things will return to normal, he said.

The new regime has pledged to encourage relations with "progressive countries, especially with Egypt."

It also declared support for moves toward union with Egypt, Sudan and Libya.

Formed and Dissolved  
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## France Bars Exploitation of De Gaulle Tomb

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP).—The French Ministry of Culture yesterday decreed Colombe-les-Deux-Eglises a protected site to preserve the village and its surroundings as Gen. De Gaulle knew them.

The ministry said the action, which "met the wishes" of the local council, would prevent "well-intentioned but inopportune initiatives and assure the indispensable dignity of the area."

No changes may be made to the village or its surroundings for the next year without special authorization from the ministry, except for normal repairs and rural work. A similar decree will cover the neighboring commune of Villeneuve-au-Fresne.

### Israel Urges U.S. to Ease Peace Ideas

(Continued from Page 1)  
rolled back but because it has proven to be impossible up to the present.

"So far," he said, "conditions have not been created... but certain things would be helpful." He said it was necessary to consider the respective situations of the two parties to the talks.

"Egypt is certain of continued military support," he said, "and Egypt has no economic problems arising from it. And it knows it will be given political support in whatever line it takes on peace and secure boundaries."

As for Israel, Mr. Eban asked: "Are we certain our requirements will go forward? Are we certain we will have the economic means to enable us to support such reinforcement?"

Mr. Eban, after his meeting with Mr. Rogers, said he had expressed appreciation for President Nixon's message to Congress yesterday asking for \$800 million in credits for Israel. He said, however, that this was a "continuing concern" because Israel had received no assurances that Egypt and the Soviet Union would "draw a line and stop their buildup."

In the earlier interview Mr. Eban said the supplementary credits would "take a load off immediate budget requirements" but that Israel would need continuing support.

Mr. Eban said Egyptian violations of the standstill "ought to make us" more skeptical about what can come from future negotiations. "We want a defensible border," he said, "and we want to be free to negotiate them and not be hemmed in by pre-conceived ideas."

He referred to privately circulated preliminary maps drawn up by the United States that would limit "modifications" changes from Israel's present frontiers. "We don't want any influence of that map... We don't want those proposals to hover over the negotiations. We want the negotiations to be free and we have legitimate proposals."

A State Department spokesman said later: "We have no preconceived ideas which would obstruct the freedom of the parties to negotiate." The U.S. position as stated by Mr. Rogers last Dec. 9 is that "any changes in the pre-existing lines should not reflect the weight of conquest and should be confined to insubstantial alterations required for mutual security."

Israeli Plane Crashes  
TEL AVIV, Nov. 19 (AP).—An Israeli-made turbo-prop jet crashed during a test flight today and three persons were killed.

## Lunokhod Continues Its Work Of Scientific Study on Moon

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Lunokhod-1, the Soviet automatic vehicle that landed on the moon Tuesday, moved 105 yards from its resting place today and continued its data gathering. Tass reported.

The news agency said that an earth-Lunokhod linkup, allowing the vehicle to work, started at 11 p.m. Moscow time yesterday and lasted for four hours and 40 minutes.

The work session first checked up control and on-board systems and turned Lunokhod's solar batteries to the correct position for movement.

Then the vehicle moved several yards and turned so that the landing stage of the Luna-17 unmanned craft, which had carried it to the moon, was visible to its television eye.

Lunokhod then turned to move southeast and crawled over comparatively even terrain, whose depressions and elevations showed slopes of up to 10 degrees.

Tass's report was matter-of-fact, but still suggested that a slowly lumbering beast was inching forward: "The self-propelled vehicle encountered rocks and comparatively small craters and overcame a lunar ridge that was not very high."

While moving, Lunokhod measured mechanical properties of lunar soil and the ease of its own movement over the terrain.

Tass reported that the total distance traversed from the first parking place was 96 meters.

Pravda reported today that Lunokhod's television picture showed the ribbed tracks left by its eight independently driven wheels and the spot where a turn was started.

The tracks on each side were clear enough to show that the terrain was rougher on one side than on the other. At the turning

point, the wheels cut more deeply into the soil, giving a fuller idea of the soil properties in the area, Pravda said.

Tass reported that the ground crew of the Lunokhod consists of commander, driver, engineer, navigator and radio operator.

They must compensate for two differences from earthside driving: Man is used to nearly 180-degree vision with his own eyes, while the Lunokhod's TV screens show a much smaller angle, and the time lag while commands travel 240,000 miles from earth to moon (two or three seconds) call for a different, segmented rhythm from that used by a car driver or an airplane pilot.

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## Another Stymie Is Recored At the Peace Talks in P

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Nov. 19 (WP).—The Vietnam peace talks, adjourned last week because of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's funeral, resumed today in desultory fashion. There was no discussion after each of the four delegation chiefs read perfunctory prepared statements, restating well-known positions.

Today's session, 92d in the series, was the first to be held since two days after the U.S. elections, which previous sessions this fall seemed largely designed to influence.

Observers hoping for some sign of forward movement or dialogue, once the American elections were past, were disappointed as the chief controversy today—not a new one—concerned alleged "tactic" understandings reached between U.S. and North Vietnamese negotiators more than two years ago.

Xuan Thuy, the North Vietnamese negotiator, then and now, raised a controversy over U.S. reconnaissance flights surveying North Vietnam, in the wake of the shooting down of a U.S. RF-4 plane by North Vietnamese last Friday.

Hand promptly protested the reconnaissance flight, the State Department had indicated that such flights would continue and U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird had said that the United States "reserved the right to retaliation" if reconnaissance planes were attacked over North Vietnam.

The U.S. position, as restated here today by chief negotiator David Bruce, has been that while on Nov. 1, 1968, "the United States agreed to stop all bombing and acts involving the use of force" over North Vietnam, "aerial reconnaissance is not an act involving the use of force." U.S. officials have frequently contended that continuation of aerial reconnaissance was part of the "tactic" understanding reached in connection with the bombing halt.

Dispute on Accord  
The North Vietnamese, just as frequently, have contended—as Xuan Thuy did again today—that the U.S. bombing halt "was completely unconditional" and there was absolutely no "understanding" whatsoever. Mr. Bruce replied that U.S. policy remained unchanged.

The North Vietnamese press spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le, said that the U.S. RF-4 plane (manned and unmanned) had been shot down over North Vietnam in the two years since the bombing halt. The U.S. spokesman, Stephen Ledogar, said that he believed only eight or nine manned planes were involved.

Although it was the first time in several months that the reconnaissance flight issue had been raised, it has been like the alleged mistreatment of war prisoners—one of the hotly disputed issues at the Paris conference.

The raising of such side-issues often appears to indicate the delegates' frustration, propaganda terms, at the over the two main issues: withdrawal of foreign troops and political future of South Vietnam.

Long Tie-Up  
All aides, in private a today's formal session, ed equally conscious of impasse on the main issue may now—relieved from sure of the U.S. election many months.

Speculation has abated about possible ten jourment of the level of diplo sentation. Chief Viet C Nguyen Thi Binh was absent from today's session, said that merely fatigued after Sofia, Bulgaria.

More Sai Units Drive Into Cambodia  
SAIGON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—1,000 South Vietnamese men and artillery units into Cambodia and put an area where American spring uncovered the big tions and weapons case Indochina war, military announced today.

The operation was last Sunday 100 miles north South Vietnamese official was the second major across the border this.

Spokenmen in Saigon the region as guerrilla. 351, about 15 miles to Bo Duc, a former U. Forces base, 24 miles Saigon.

U.S. 1st Air Cavalry troops last spring found piles of arms and munitions in the jungle region.

Troop Number Rises  
South Vietnamese spokesmen said the "operation raised to 17,300 ber of South Vietnamese in Cambodia."

A task force of 6,000 g soldiers had also started pronged drive Monday in eastern Cambodia, west of the Highlands.

Meanwhile, American of nounced today that 32 U.S men were killed in action nam last week, bringing the number of American in the war this year, it toll was the highest in the records shown.

Sept. 1, 1961, a 43,991 Americans have b in action in the war a wounded, the U.S. com

2 Ex-GIs at Calley's Trial Testify to Civilian Death  
(Continued from Page 1)

shoot and kill a woman after exclaiming: "Oh my God, the son of a bitch has got a grenade." However, Mr. Paul said he personally did not see the grenade.

Capt. Medina is charged with overall responsibility of the alleged massacre in which the Army said at least 175 civilians died.

The defense established that the area surrounding My Lai was bordered by artillery before the troops arrived by helicopter.

Mr. Paul also said that machine-guns around the helicopters strafed just outside the village.

The defense was trying to establish that civilians could have been killed by shrapnel or ricochets from machine-gun bullets.

It was the third day of testimony against Lt. Calley.

Mitchell: "Shot No One"

FT. HOOD, Texas, Nov. 19 (AP).—With tears glistening on his cheeks, S. Sgt. David Mitchell testified today he shot no one in a South Vietnamese hamlet during the alleged massacre in 1968, and he saw no one shot.

Ossie Brown, Sgt. Mitchell's lawyer, asked him one question: "Did you shoot any Vietnamese people...?"

"No, sir..." Sgt. Mitchell interrupted the question.

"...in a ditch at My Lai 4 on March 16, 1968?"

All Thai Troops Will Be Out of Vietnam by 1972

BANGKOK, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Premier Thanom Kittikachorn announced yesterday that Thailand would withdraw all of its 12,000 troops from South Vietnam by 1972.

Mr. Thanom told a news conference that Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chulapanya, chief of staff of the Thai Supreme Command, would go to Saigon next week to work out the withdrawal.

The premier, according to the Bangkok Post, said that at least 6,000 troops would definitely be out of South Vietnam by next June.

Premier Thanom did not elaborate but sources said that the Thai troops would be used to defend "sensitive" points along Thailand's northern and southern borders.

Other sources said that the South Vietnamese government had asked for postponement of the withdrawal of the Thai division.



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## Considers Health Plan insure Most Americans

By Vincent J. Burke

ON, Nov. 18.—The administration is drafting a health insurance plan to insure most Americans. The plan, which would be a major step toward universal health coverage, is being developed by the Social Security Administration. It would require employers to pay for health insurance for their employees, and individuals to pay for their own coverage. The plan would cover a wide range of medical services, including hospital care, physician services, and prescription drugs. It would also provide for long-term care and disability benefits. The administration hopes to have the plan passed by Congress in the near future.

## Critics Ask Aid Cambodia

George C. Wilson

ON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Critics of the Nixon administration's policy in Cambodia are demanding that the United States provide more aid to the country. They argue that the current level of aid is insufficient to support the Cambodian government and its people. The critics also accuse the administration of being too slow to respond to the needs of the Cambodian people. They call for a more aggressive and coordinated effort to provide aid and support to Cambodia. The administration has responded by saying that it is doing everything possible to help Cambodia, but that more time is needed to develop a comprehensive plan.

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de, the assistant Repub-  
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chigan, said today that  
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or ammunition, and  
his bill would only sup-  
port the Cambodian  
right committee set  
on hearings on the Pres-  
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possible. Sen. Robert  
W. Va., said that his  
ms subcommittee, which  
the request for arms  
would begin hearings  
ad hold them on Friday  
ay next week, after the  
Thanksgiving holiday.

Attacks Request  
Nov. 19 (UPI).—Egypt  
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Nixon's request to Con-  
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age to continue its ag-  
gressive UN resolutions.

## ope's Royalty Glitters Benefit of Wildlife Fund

Nov. 19 (AP).—En-  
riching stock of royalty  
in town in a big way  
in a gift-edged gesture  
y for four-footed mem-  
ber watching breeds.  
Isabella II led a parade  
ed heads and their off-  
a banquet and cabaret  
the World Wildlife  
guests paid from \$25  
\$500 (\$1,300) for their  
the top price, the con-  
is guaranteed a seat  
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Philip.  
ral guests were King  
of Greece and Queen  
Crown Prince Harald  
and his wife, Crown  
trix of the Netherlands  
band, Prince Claus; the



BORES BEWARE—What may seem to be the ultimate answer to junk mail has been set up by Donald Lloyd, of Birdsboro, Pa. His mailbox is attached to a functioning stove, ready and waiting for all unwanted missives.

## 1976 Is Congress's Limit

### Administration Tries to Delay Deadline for a 'Clean' Car

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The Nixon administration has launched a last-ditch attempt to stop Congress from setting an absolute 1976 deadline for auto industry development of a virtually pollution-free car.

House-Senate conferees on the omnibus air pollution bill agreed on Oct. 8 to accept the Senate's 1976 deadline. But Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson, in an unsolicited Nov. 17 letter to Senate Public Works Committee chairman Jennings Randolph, D. W. Va., asked for discretionary authority to grant time extensions if he determined that industry could not meet the deadline.

Mr. Richardson has taken the same general position before, but his new request is unusual in that it was made after House-Senate conferees, who are still meeting on other parts of the bill, had already made up their minds to stick to the 1976 deadline.

The auto industry has bitterly opposed any absolute legislative deadline as technically impossible to meet, and only yesterday sent a new request of its own to the committee asking that the secretary be given discretion to make extensions.

The provision approved by the conferees requires cars produced after Jan. 1, 1975, to emit 90 percent less pollutants than allowed for 1970 cars. This deadline can be suspended for one year if the industry can show it is impossible to meet. After that, however, only new legislation passed by Congress would allow any further extension.

Ban Seen as Unlikely  
Critics of the provision say this could result in a ban on all sales of new cars after Jan. 1, 1976, but sponsors say Congress obviously would extend the deadline if the industry made an unsuccessful effort to meet it in good faith.

In his letter, Mr. Richardson said: "We fully support the 1976 target date for a 90 percent reduction in pollutants, instead of the 1980 date previously proposed by the administration. But he opposed the 'absolute statutory deadline of 1976' and proposed that the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineers make periodic studies of whether the industry could meet the 1976 goal with the secretary given power to grant extensions."

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R. Ky., sponsor of the final version of the conference language, told reporters he "would not give in on this request." Several sources said, however, that it appeared an attempt might be under way to "soften up" the House conferees.

## IRS Offers To Compute Tax for Free 30 Million Qualify For Expanded Service

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—The Internal Revenue Service offered yesterday to figure income taxes free for about 30 million Americans, 3.5 million of whom filed inaccurate returns last year.

The IRS said that a taxpayer could qualify for the special service if he earned no more than \$20,000 a year, took the standard 10 percent deduction rather than itemized deductions and had income only from salaries, wages, dividends, interest, pensions and annuities.

In another move, the IRS unveiled a revamped standard tax return form—Form 1040. This year the instructions on how to fill out blanks are in a separate booklet, not on the back of the return.

Taxpayers who qualify for the free service can simply fill out vital information about themselves, list their income, and send in the return, along with W-2 forms. The government does the rest.

If a taxpayer's withholding doesn't cover the amount owed, he will get a bill. If he's due a refund, it will be sent along.

If the taxpayer catches the government overcharging him, he can demand a refund, along with 8 percent interest. If the government refunds too much, the IRS can collect the overage but no interest if the money is repaid quickly.

In the past, IRS offers to figure income tax had been extended to Americans making up to \$5,000. The IRS estimated that 30 million persons will qualify for the free service under the new rules.

In 1969, it said, errors were discovered on 3.5 million of the 78 million income tax returns filed. "These errors resulted from taxpayers using the wrong table, line

## Surprise Move to Rest Case Is Rejected Judge Orders Manson Defense to Start

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19 (AP).—In a surprise move, defense attorneys rested their case today in the Sharon Tate murder trial without calling any witnesses. But the judge later ordered them to reopen the case so the three women defendants can take the stand.

Susan Atkins took the stand first and gave her name and said: "My co-defendants and I agree that I will take the stand first." Proceedings then halted when her attorney, Daye Shinn, declined to question her.

"I feel these questions will incriminate her," he told the judge. "I have a duty toward my client. I absolutely refuse to help incriminate a client on the stand."

Judge Charles E. Older then called the lawyers for a conference to determine whether attorneys can be compelled to ask questions if they feel their clients will be incriminated. Specific questions were to be studied.

Earlier the judge overruled a motion from defendant Leslie Van Houten, 21, that she be allowed to fire her attorney and act as her own defender.

The attorneys said their surprise decision to rest their case before it began was to prevent the three women defendants from testifying against their advice. It was estimated that their testimony would take five days.

Manson and the three women members of his clan are charged with murder and conspiracy in the slaying of Miss Tate and six others.

The judge's order to reopen the case came after the women defendants personally told him they felt they had a constitutional right to testify. Manson has expressed no desire to testify, Paul Fitzgerald, the chief defense attorney, said.

The surprise defense move today followed a meeting last night among defendants and their attorneys. Manson was reported infuriated by the judge's ruling that he could not act as his own attorney.

Earlier in arguing a motion for dismissal, defense attorneys contended that there was "no substantial evidence" against the defendants.

They argued, too, that the state's male witness, Linda Kasabian, a former member of Manson's clan, should be classified as an accomplice if her testimony is to

be believed, and thus her story must under California law be corroborated by other evidence.

In the startling and dramatic episode, Mr. Fitzgerald rose as the defense was expected to begin its case in the 19-week trial and announced:

"The defense rests."

Patricia Krenwinkel, one of the three young women charged with the seven murders, rose to her feet and announced that she wished to testify in the presence of the jury. Manson said nothing.

Mr. Fitzgerald added the provision that the defense wished to rest subject to being able to "introduce certain exhibits." It was not clear what he meant.

Judge Older summoned the defense and prosecution attorneys to his bench for a conference and then the trial was recessed briefly.

There was pandemonium in the courtroom when Mr. Fitzgerald said the defense would call no witnesses. He said previously that he had subpoenaed 15 to 30 witnesses and that Manson would probably be one of the last to testify.

The unexpected move came after Judge Older rejected the motions for a directed verdict of acquittal.

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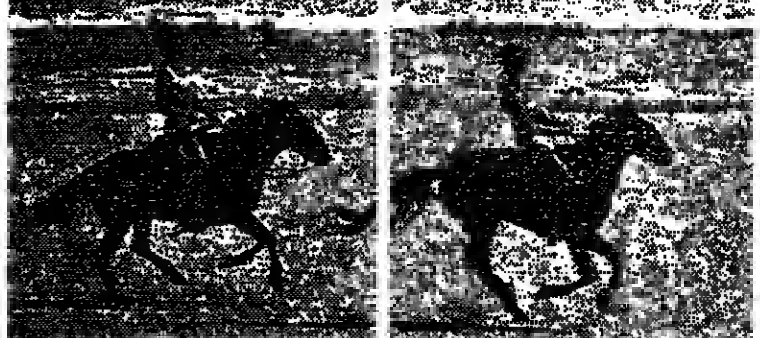
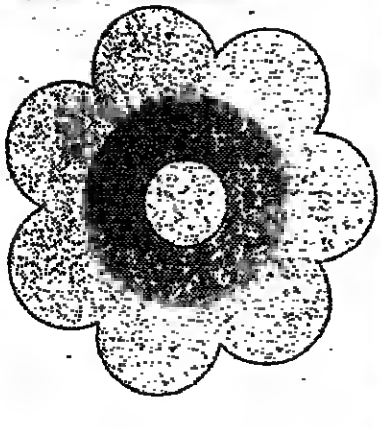
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## With Apollo-12 Instruments

## U.S. Found Evidence of Gas in Moon

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—Two instruments left on the moon by the Apollo-12 astronauts a year ago have turned up the first solid evidence that large pockets of gas lie beneath the lunar surface.

The evidence comes from analysis of data sent to earth last April 15 by instruments on the moon after the empty third-stage rocket of the ill-fated Apollo-13 mission crashed into the moon 83 miles from where the instruments were left.

Less than a minute after the 12.5-ton rocket frame hurtled into the moon, Dr. Conway Snyder, of California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, said yesterday, a cloud of electrified gas was detected by a device called the solar wind spectrometer that had been left at the Apollo-12 landing site in the Ocean of Storms by astronaut Alan Bean.

The gas cloud grew in size, Dr. Snyder said at an Apollo-12 experimenters' briefing yesterday, until it reached a maximum energy of between 35 and 50 electron volts (a measure of its electrification) about two minutes after the rocket struck the moon.

At about the same time the spectrometer picked up the gas clouds, said Rice University's Dr. John Freeman, a second Apollo-12 instrument, called the Suprathermal Ion Detector discovered the presence of the gas.

"This burst of ionized gas continued to build," Dr. Freeman said, "and was sustained for about eight minutes."

The two scientists said they could not positively identify the source of the gas cloud, but both said they felt it was released from beneath the moon by the force of the rocket's impact with the surface.

"We believe," said Dr. Freeman, "that a bubble of neutral gas expanded outward from the impact."

What kind of gas was released by the impact is also unknown, but scientists said it was probably one or more of the so-called rare gases like helium, argon and krypton. Tiny traces of all three gases have been found trapped in the rocks brought back to earth by both the Apollo-12 and Apollo-11 astronauts.

The biggest puzzle to Dr. Snyder and Dr. Freeman was why the gases were so quickly electrified when they escaped from the moon's crust.

"The means by which the ions obtained this high energy remains the most intriguing aspect of this event," Dr. Freeman said. "It's possible that the neutral gas pushed aside the solar wind and formed a temporary shock front, where the ionized gas was probably generated."

## Turks Reopen Rail Link

ISTANBUL, Nov. 19 (AP).—

Rail services between Turkey and the rest of Europe resumed yesterday after a month-long cholera quarantine imposed by Greece and Bulgaria was relaxed. Passengers with valid cholera inoculation documents are being allowed to travel through Greece and Bulgaria, although they may not stop in either country, railroad officials said.

## SALT Session Normal After Longest Talks

HELSINKI, Nov. 19 (AP).—

Today's plenary session of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) followed the usual pattern with 60 minutes of formal talks and another 40 minutes of informal chat around the coffee table.

This reversion to the normal came after 100 minutes of formal talks yesterday—the longest session since the third round of conferences started here Nov. 2. The next meeting was set for Tuesday.

A 30-man U.S. delegation, not including chief negotiator Gerard Smith, and an unknown number of Soviet aides are scheduled to spend the weekend together in the Finnish resort town of Rovaniemi, well above the Arctic Circle.

## Rippon Says U.K. Will Study EEC Transition Time

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP).—The

suggestion that Britain accept a five-year transitional period for both industry and agriculture in entering the Common Market "will be considered on its merits," Geoffrey Rippon, British Minister for European Affairs, told the French Diplomatic Press Association today.

The five-year suggestion came from the Common Market Executive Commission. Britain had proposed three years for industry and six years for agriculture.

Mr. Rippon said he did not consider the British suggestion as a matter of doctrine. The transitional period is "a matter for discussion," he said. "What has to be accepted is a fair balance."

He said the negotiations on Britain's entry are off to a good start and "there is a general agreement to begin tackling the major subjects before the end of the year."

He mentioned the problems of New Zealand dairy products and Commonwealth sugar as two of these.

"I cannot believe that a (European) community which has already shown such a sense of responsibility to the needs of the developing world will not make a fair and generous response in the case also. The dimensions of the problems are not large in terms of an expanded community," he said.

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## STORM EFFECT—Floodwaters swamp a hamlet on Bhola Island, in East Pakistan, one of the islands hit by the cyclone which killed thousands in the Bay of Bengal.

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## East Pakistan Officially Puts Storm Death Toll at 150,000

DAKKA, Pakistan, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The official death toll in the East Pakistan cyclone catastrophe rose to 150,000 tonight.

East Pakistan governor Vice Adm. S.M. Ahsan gave the new figure after consulting local officials.

The new estimate of deaths tripled earlier figures. More than 100,000 persons died in Bhola and Manupura islands alone when the cyclone blew in.

Detachments of troops have been sent into Bhola and its eastern neighbor of Haflong, where cholera was reported to have broken out earlier this week, it was announced tonight.

Their mission was presumably to coordinate relief and bury the dead.

Reports from the area told of bodies and animal carcasses strewn all over the region bloated by the water and the tropical sun and giving off an unbearable stench.

Some Starvation

Iranian and American relief supplies arrived here today but observers feared the buildup would be too slow to avoid some starvation among a million homeless survivors of one of the worst natural disasters in recorded history.

Britain ferried in 13 shallow-draft boats from Singapore and

## WEU to Consult On a European View of Mideast

PARIS, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The Western European Union (WEU) assembly today unanimously approved a resolution calling for ministerial consultations to define a purely European attitude toward the Middle East situation.

Holding the final day of meetings at its current session, the WEU resolution also called for:

• Efforts to hasten the opening of partial negotiations between Israel and neighboring Arab countries;

• The working out of a draft agreement banning all countries from giving military aid to Middle East belligerents;

• Efforts to aid the economic and social recovery of Palestinian refugees;

• A study of ways to lessen tension in the area, and Arab boycotts, open the Suez Canal, and favor community coexistence.

Another resolution asked the ministers' council to study the future place of the WEU in the European community, in view of the latter's expected forthcoming enlargement.

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## Typhoon Hits Manila Area; 38 Are Killed

MANILA, Nov. 19 (UPI).—A typhoon with record winds struck Manila today, flattening welcoming arches for the pope, uprooting trees, ripping off rooftops, cutting power supplies and causing widespread flooding. The government declared a "state of calamity."

At least 38 persons were killed and 200 were injured, the government disaster agency said.

Officials said at least 33,000 out of Manila's 3.5 million population were left homeless after Typhoon Patsy lashed the city with winds of up to 120 miles an hour.

It struck the area shortly after dawn and left a trail of devastation from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. before roaring into the South China Sea.

Houses were flattened and the winds ripped off hundreds of corrugated roofs, laying bare the upper stories of such city landmarks as the Malate Church and San Juan de Dios Hospital.

Dug welcoming arches being constructed near Manila International Airport, along Roxas Boulevard and in other parts of the city for Pope Paul's visit Nov. 27, were all blown down. Some areas reported hailstones as big as baseballs.

The weather bureau said the storm's 120-mile-an-hour winds extended those of the previous record typhoon's 114 miles an hour recorded in 1882. Government and private relief agencies said damage was spread to areas at least 100 miles from Manila. Philippine Airlines reported that two of its passenger aircraft were damaged.

A power cut blanketed Manila and the government announced schools would remain closed tomorrow. Spokesmen for Manila's five morning newspapers said the power cut meant they would not be published tomorrow.

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## Amid Inflation Battle

## Yugoslavia's Vice-President Resigns in Economic Shake

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, Nov. 19 (WP).—Yugoslav Vice-President Nikola Miljankovic has resigned from office amid a bitter and continuing debate in the cabinet over measures for stabilizing the country's economy.

The official announcement last night gave no reason for the unusual step. But Yugoslav sources said that Mr. Miljankovic, who was in charge of the stabilization program, failed to induce the federal cabinet to take radical steps such as devaluation of the Yugoslav dinar.

There was speculation in Belgrade that further government resignations would follow if the cabinet failed to get an agreement on its economic measures when it meets with the heads of the country's six constituent republics tomorrow, Friday.

A leading Communist party official today termed the week's infighting as "unnecessary adventuring," but predicted that agreement would be reached. Referring to opposition from Serbia, the country's largest republic, he said, "Serbia cannot govern the country."

The immediate aim of the discussions now going on is to stop inflation, curb Yugoslavia's increasing indebtedness and put the country on a firmer footing generally.

Bigger political questions are involved, however, because of the probable termination of financial privileges and subsidies which have been under Belgrade's control. They have been at the heart of the country's regional rivalries.

The economic decisions are seen here as only the opening round in the coming reorganization of the top political structure of the country, a revamp set in motion by President Tito in September.

Fatters Is Formed

The trend is already clear. There will be far less powers, both political and financial, in the hands of the central government in Belgrade. The funding of investments, the repayment of foreign loans and the bulk of revenue-raising will be turned over to the republics.

However, a Croat official said today that "our aim is not to abolish the federal government."

The federal government will continue to receive revenues from customs duties and a share of the taxes raised by the republics. It will keep responsibility for the army, foreign affairs and the established federal organs.

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## 'Closing the Past'

The initialing of the treaty for "normalization" of relations between Poland and West Germany is unquestionably one of the most important diplomatic acts since the military conclusion of World War II. The 40,000 square miles that lie between the Oder-Neisse Line and the old German-Polish frontier are a geographical reminder of a past replete with hate and fear; for Bonn to stretch hands across them to Warsaw required the realism and courage of genuine statesmanship from both parties to the agreement.

To be sure, as the foreign minister of West Germany's present government, Walter Scheel, warned his hosts in Warsaw, ratification of the treaty faces grave political obstacles in West Germany. The Oder-Neisse Line does not represent any "natural" frontier, in a historic, demographic or topographic sense. It is, rather, an expression of extremely rough justice, compensating Poland, at Germany's expense, for the expansion of Soviet borders at Poland's expense. The Germans ousted from that territory—as well, no doubt, as many of those remaining—are not at all convinced that they should pay for the sins of the fatherland under Hitler (or under Frederick the Great, for that matter) nor are many of their ethnic countrymen.

In this, the treaty is unpleasantly reminiscent of so many territorial arrangements reached during the centuries in that flat

expanse of northeastern Europe, where wandering tribes once planted enclaves of varied speech and ethnic origin, and where so many tribal, religious, feudal and national conflicts imposed alien allegiances on the diverse inhabitants.

This is an area studded with vital cultural centers, whose state systems never quite matched those centers; where the lack of strong natural barriers permitted armies to roam at large—each leaving its legacy of fear and anger. Almost any boundary drawn there could find historic precedents—and almost any would be artificial, would inflict hardship on some minority. Rough justice is perhaps the best that can be expected; peace can come only through learning to live with some anomalies.

That is what Chancellor Willy Brandt's government is determined to do, and that is what many Germans, West and East, do not like. Even if the treaty is eventually ratified, to give it reality will require the kind of psychological adjustment that France and West Germany have been making, with considerable success, on Germany's other frontier. Poland's foreign minister, Stefan Jedrychowski, referred to the treaty as "closing the past"—"an exceedingly difficult past," he pointed out, to which Mr. Scheel added: "A painful past." History cannot be obliterated by a stroke of the pen, but the pen can set down a determination to make a fresh start. That, Europe, and the world must hope, is what has been done in Warsaw.

## The Voice of Authority

Having been made a target of criticism by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover, obviously had a right to reply. The reply he made was, however, so extravagant, so indiscriminating and so autocratic in character as to tell a great deal more about Mr. Hoover than about Mr. Clark.

Ramsey Clark has written a book, "Crime in America," which deals in a thoughtful, enlightened and judicious way with the whole complex of American judicial, law enforcement and correctional institutions. It contains numerous complimentary references to the virtues and the accomplishments of the FBI. But it contains also observations that Mr. Hoover had a "self-centered concern for his own reputation" and that he was slow in moving against organized crime. These are not novel criticisms. They have been made by many critics and they are believed by many thoughtful citizens. It is easy to understand, however, that they would seem galling to Mr. Hoover—as they would, of course, to any conscientious public servant with a keen sense of his own high-minded dedication to his duty.

Mr. Hoover replied with a tirade of invective. Mr. Clark, he said, was "a jellyfish... a softie," the worst Attorney General he has encountered in his 45 years as director of the FBI. This is mere name-calling, the argument *ad hominem* in its most tawdry form. It really says nothing save that Mr. Hoover disliked Mr. Clark and differed from him in regard to Justice Department policies.

It seems as plain as can be, moreover, that it was not any softness about Ramsey Clark that stirred Mr. Hoover's enmity but rather the Attorney General's strength and firmness. For Ramsey Clark was the first Attorney General since Harlan Stone to lay down the law to the director of the FBI and to remind him that his bureau was a subordinate element in the Department of

Justice. Mr. Hoover had become so accustomed to conducting the bureau as though it were an independent principality over which he exercised absolute sovereignty that he could brook no expression of authority from his superior.

The late Robert F. Kennedy, when he was Attorney General, had sought to direct the director of the FBI in regard to certain policies and, by Mr. Hoover's own admission, had encountered open defiance. Attorney General Clark, to whom a respect for civil liberty is the very essence of the administration of justice, imposed restraints on certain law enforcement techniques which Mr. Hoover preferred to pursue. The Attorney General, not the director of the FBI, is the head of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Hoover apparently has no awareness of how unbecoming it is for the chief of a bureau, while still in office, to undertake a comparative ranking of the Attorneys General under whom he served, including his current superior. And apparently he has no awareness at all of how wrong and how dangerous it is for any man to occupy the directorship of the FBI for a 45-year period. Too many Americans, including Attorneys General, have been in awe and even in fear of him. He wields a power too great to be held for so long by any individual. It should be said, of course, that he has served his country faithfully and well. But it should be said also that his office should long ago have been relinquished.

As for Mr. Clark, he is quite tough enough and strong enough to take care of himself. He has presented to the people of the United States a reasoned, penetrating, constructive study of the crime problem together with proposals for overcoming it that are essentially mindful of American values and traditions. If it contains some disparagement of the FBI, that is a form of lese-majeste which is happily still permissible in a free country.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Helping Pakistan

Five days after the cyclone devastated the Ganges Delta it was reported that one helicopter was at work dropping supplies. You might as well try to put out the fires of Hell with a water pistol. What about the military helicopters stationed 1,000 miles away in West Pakistan? Surely to God the delicate matter of flying the planes over Indian territory can be resolved when a million Pakistanis face imminent and indelicate death. What about the armada of U.S. helicopters based in Vietnam? If only they could spare a couple of score of those, what a magnificent gesture for peace it would be.

—From the Daily Sketch (London).

### The U.S. and NATO

The forecast by Mr. Melvin Laird that the United States defense budget will have to

be increased next year should needle NATO's European members to make much greater efforts to ease the rising cost to American taxpayers of keeping 300,000 troops in Europe. For the probability grows that, if they do not, pressure on the American administration to make much more drastic cuts will become very hard to resist. Any additional money for defense will have to go not to Europe but to the nuclear defense of the United States. Yet Signor Brosio, NATO's secretary general, comforted the Western European Union meeting Tuesday with President Nixon's undertaking earlier this year not to lower American force levels without consultation. In certain circumstances, such consultation would be a short preface to cuts which, in more responsible moments, European ministers dread, but find it politically expedient to soft-pedal.

—From The Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 20, 1895

PARIS—The solution of the Turkish problem is still hanging as reports become daily more contradictory and confusing. What appears to be most clear is that the Powers are still desirous of acting in view of the question, but acting in common agreement. All wish to pursue the safety of Christians in Turkey and seek to conciliate the Sultan. There is, moreover, a wish to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 20, 1920

WASHINGTON—It is on that average ability and average character that the American people place their chief reliance for the conduct of public affairs. Brilliance is not always—indeed, very rarely—efficiency. And this is why the more marvelously gifted aspirants to the presidency never made it. It is often our plain presidents who have done the country greatest service.



It's For What We Call 'Protection'

## Oil for the Lamps of Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—Western Europe is slowly beginning to realize that its prospects of industrial growth are directly linked to continued access to Middle Eastern petroleum, and that if another outbreak of fighting stimulates Arab oil producers to new embargoes, the Common Market's future may be jeopardized.

Moreover, studies made available both to the Common Market and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, a larger body that includes a total of 22 members (the Common Market plus six plus 16), indicate the likelihood that a shortage of tankers for transport needed petroleum may conceivably develop if shorter carrying routes are not re-established by opening the Suez Canal within the predictable future.

Petroleum is required in Europe not only for lubricants and transportation but, much more than in the United States, for industrial power. On this continent only 15 percent of petroleum imports are used for transport as compared with 50 percent in North America. The rest goes mainly to industry and home heating.

### Coal Output Declines

It had been hoped that reliance upon oil would be reduced as other energy sources developed. However, while natural gas is entering the field increasingly, coal production is running down and the nuclear energy once counted on has fallen way behind original schedules.

This heightens Western Europe's dependence upon petroleum far beyond what had once been foreseen for this period. Moreover, it heightens Western Europe's dependence upon Middle East petroleum. New production in the North Sea appears to be on an insufficient scale to fill the gap. Nigerian production is coming on since the end of the civil war as well as new fields in Angola but these appear incapable of meeting the shortfall.

U.S. and Venezuelan oil are not reservoirs Europe can seriously reckon with and Soviet Russia's huge reserves have not yet become truly available. Moreover, prospective fields in Alaska and Canada face production delays for ecological reasons.

The result is that proposed increases in West Europe's Gross National Product, depending so largely upon maintaining steady advances in manufacturing output, rely heavily on Arab petroleum. Despite the fact that certain grim forebodings have been avoided, and today Libyan and Iraqi oil continue available on a larger scale than pessimists had foreseen, the rate of industrial growth is such that even greater absorption of petroleum must be assured.

Last summer fuel experts were talking about conceivably "devastating" effects on the European economy brought about by possible total denial of Libyan and Iraqi petroleum through nationalization and prohibitive price rises. These threats have so far been dodged. Nevertheless, the situation is still uneasily serious and potentially critical.

### Suez Closure's Effect

Closure of the Suez Canal, which will almost certainly continue for many, many months, has forced the world at large and highly populated Europe in particular to

rearrange the global tanker fleet. While huge super-tankers have been constructed, so broad that they could never go through Suez, there has been a severe drawdown on accumulated European oil stocks.

Despite astonishingly large tanker construction programs (order books at all shipyards have been filled through 1974) the demand for more petroleum exceeds the supply because of the rate of industrial growth.

Furthermore, while there is petroleum in the ground, the combination of inadequate tanker fleets, a closed trans-Arabian pipeline to the Mediterranean (blown up by guerrillas) and the shutdown of the Suez Canal, keeps the fuel from flowing fast enough to burgeoning Europe from some of the more crucial Arab wells.

Thus, in the end, both the prosperity and by inference the national security of this enormous, important half-continent are coming under a potential shadow. Already oil freight rates from the Persian Gulf are more than six times what they were in early 1967, before the canal was closed by war.

All these reasons help explain a gradually detectable shift in European policy on the Arab-Israeli confrontation—and a mounting determination to get some kind of settlement in order to assure the freer, cheaper flow of oil.

The latest such detectable shift was recently seen in London and although there, as in other capitals, one finds little inclination to talk of peace in terms of oil (which is still considered a vulgar political word) such is indeed not wholly removed from the fact.

## Block That Backlash!

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—"And so I put it plainly," the candidate said. "Rioting, burning, sniping, mugging, traffic in narcotics and disrespect for the law are the advance guard of anarchy. They must not be stopped. The answer does not lie in attacks on our courts or our laws or law-enforcement officers. I say the time has come to support our local police..."

The candidate speaking was not Ronald Reagan or New York's new Conservative senator, James Buckley, or any of the dozen Democrats who decided this year to wear American flag pins on their lapels and take a hard line against "permissiveness."

The candidate was Hubert H. Humphrey, and the date of the speech was Sept. 11, 1968—more than two years ago. Humphrey was campaigning against Richard Nixon for the presidency. It is resurrected now to make a point about the interpretation of America's mid-term election results and their implications for 1972.

The standard interpretation of the 1970 election—leaving aside the White House fairy tale that the Republicans really won—goes something like this:

Republicans ran a law-and-order campaign, which might have worked, except that Democratic candidates, forewarned of the danger, shifted from the soft line on drugs, crime and violence they had taken in 1968 to a position of strong condemnation, thereby warding off the Republican attack and setting themselves up to profit from public dissatisfaction with current economic conditions.

The alternative possibility—which the Humphrey quotation suggests—is that Democrats did not shift their position substantively at all from 1968 to 1970, but rather found themselves heard and believed in the latter year when saying the same things that had been ignored or disregarded by the voters in 1968.

In other words, this alternative theory suggests that what really changed between 1968 and 1970 was not the content of the Democrats' position, but their credibility. And the improvement in their credibility, this theory suggests, relates less to their attitude on the economic or social issues than on the third great issue of public concern, Vietnam.

The argument is this: When Humphrey made the kind of statement quoted above to dozens of audiences during the 1968 campaign, he was really not heard or believed.

He was not heard because on many occasions when he made such statements his words were drowned out—so far as news coverage of the events was concerned—by the shouts of anti-Vietnam demonstrators.

And he was not believed because to many voters it must have seemed that the Democrats were at the center of the violence and disorder they condemned. Just as the Kennedys and Martin Luther King had been the targets of assassins, so the Democratic rallies and the Democratic convention were targets of the most violent demonstrations. And in a curious way the objects of the attacks became identified as the sources of the violence, and thus the fatal equation of Democrats with disturbance of the peace seemed to gain credence.

As if that were not enough to destroy the Democrats' credibility in 1968, there was the further fact that dozens of prominent Democrats were regularly denouncing their party nominee as a hypocrite whenever he sought to separate his own views from those of the incumbent, Democratic President on the issue of Vietnam. No wonder he was not believed.

### No Longer Splits Party

Three things have helped restore the Democrats' credibility in the last two years. For one thing, the fact that the man in the White House is now a Republican makes his party, not the Democrats, the target of the anti-war demonstrations. Scenes of violence are no longer automatically linked in the voter's mind with the presence of prominent Democrats.

Second, the issue of Vietnam no longer pits Democrats against Democrats in an emotionally destructive, credibility-shattering exchange of epithets. It has been some time since one Democrat called another an agent of Hanoi or a blood-soaked murderer.

Third, and probably most important, the fading of Vietnam from the forefront of the national consciousness is helping the voters

## Annals of the FBI

# The Jellyfish Caper

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Over the years since the early 1930s, few persons have so roused, angered, amused and scared this jaded capital as has that intangible stage presence, J. Edgar Hoover. This week, as if to redeem himself from the ghostly realm of myth and legend to which so many have sought to consign him, J. Edgar appeared almost in the flesh to remind Washington that he is the same as he has always been, only more so.

It happened in the rare and valuable two-hour interview with Ken Clawson of The Washington Post—an event remarkable in itself, since J. Edgar prefers to accept questions in writing or through intermediaries, and to talk personally, if at all, with more congenial publications—the Washington Evening Star, perhaps, or U.S. News & World Report.

The interview, to which The Post properly gave about as much prominence as it would to a Middle East settlement, was provoked by publication of a book by Ramsey Clark, in which the former Attorney General spoke reprovingly of J. Edgar's "self-centered concern for his own reputation."

J. Edgar replied to Clawson that Clark was a "jellyfish," a state that he equated with being a "softie." This shows that he may know a lot about weak robbers but is vastly ignorant about marine life, since a jellyfish is one of the more formidable creatures of the deep. In fact, said J. Edgar, delivering what he obviously regarded as the unkindest cut of all, Ramsey Clark was the only Attorney General in his experience (and he has known most of them since Edmund Randolph) who was worse than Robert Kennedy.

### Clark Is Durable

Clark, who has survived stronger assaults from higher authority, needs no one to defend him. Nor would J. Edgar's latest comic-opera attack even warrant comment if the whole episode were not so thoroughly characteristic—if it did not, indeed, rather well illustrate what Clark and other critics have been saying.

First, the remarks J. Edgar made to Clawson derive from his extreme sensitivity to criticism, either of himself or of the police agency that he has all but single-handedly created in the years since he was appointed director by President Calvin Coolidge. This sensitivity was exactly what Clark had pointed to.

The ludicrous episodes caused by J. Edgar's vanity are too numerous to mention. Just recently, FBI personnel were forced to withdraw from academic training

at two different universities cause of their instructors' criticism of the FBI and, gar, but this kind of thing being funny when it is a that in its millions of pe files is a mountain of unwe and unproved information American citizens; and th operations range across the sensitive areas of American.

Can even J. Edgar's most ed admirers or cringing sycos maintain that such an ought to be immune from cism? That when criticism from a political candidate, did in 1966 from Eugene Carthy, the nation's highest policeman is a then entit ask political retaliation b voters as J. Edgar did? Th the failures of the FBI have as thickly documented as : case of the Orangeburg Ma it is sufficient for J. Edgar to denounce the authors of i on the subject? That he is e to eavesdrop, and then surr ously make public the d fruits of the eavesdroppin such a persistent critic of t as Martin Luther King con.

### Self-Perpetuating

But the most serious charg anyone—including Ramsey —has made against J. Edg his agency is that they ha come, over the years, a sis self-perpetuating bureau operating more for their o secrets within the governme to maintain their own reput and position, than as a terested investigative body the chips fall where they There is ample evidence the charge is true, at least to extent; it certainly is not r by—indeed it gains cred from—J. Edgar's relentless guarding of every critic, ho constructive.

Nevertheless, through his cratic control of the FBI a functions, his undeniable b cratic genius, and a sense of relations that has only r started to fail him, J. Edg achieved virtually unlimited and independence. To his the instances of their i measured against the posi that would have been ope smaller man, have been rel few.

In the long run, therefo President is likely to fire er Hoover until he can t other man to whom he wou ously entrust such potent the misuse of power. No, meantime, is any President to tell the old boy to shut i

## Letters

### 'Right On, Roy!'

I think that the recent attacks on Roy Crane are a comic strip "Bus Sawyer" illustration perfectly the negative, defeatist attitudes that have swept across our great country and its institutions in re-

cent years. It is high t stand up to these attacks of what is right in America Crane's portrayal of A leftist youth hits home l those who don't know o want to hear the truth. I cent Americans can be p men like Mr. Crane, who nerve to show the Ameri the real pervasiveness of mented, radical left who dare attack such a great A pastime as FOOTBALL. T tacks, which go to the rei of the principles that Amer founded upon, i.e. sports fair play and just plain, go competition, should be th and unequivocally opposed ever they are to be found On, Roy Crane! A good A H.I.

Copenhagen.

### Confusion Over!

Re: Mrs. Cannon's 16 Nov. 14-15. I suspect it Crane got his iconography up. Nikky wears a peace pendant and an American type headband. Perhaps he ed to use the swastika-like acter that has appeared sir immemorial from the Ind leg to the American Far W Sankar root of the word well-being. Mr. Crane is of many absurdities: such 'Urriki' to represent the my knowledge; internu syndicated dry heave (HIT 1) but a pacifist Nazi hopes, beyond ever him.

MIGUEL O

Barcelona.

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Latin America (air).....	12.00	24.00	36.00
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U.S. (air/sea).....	12.00	24.00	36.00



Rejects German Bid

ment Backs Tory Plan  
rengthen the Military

LONDON (AP).—British government today rejected a German bid to step up British help to the West German forces.

Commons defeated Labour motion to support the government's plan to increase the size of the British army.

The government's plan was to increase the size of the British army from 240,000 to 260,000 by 1972.

The government's plan was to increase the size of the British army from 240,000 to 260,000 by 1972.

The British Defense Minister, Lord Carrington, insisted in a day-long conference with his West German counterpart, Helmut Schmidt, that at a time of national retrenchment it is politically impossible for Britain to lay out more cash.

Instead of providing more cash for the buildup of NATO defenses, Lord Carrington stressed, Britain will stand by its pledge to make a bigger military contribution. This will take the form of assigning more air, land and sea units to NATO beginning in 1972.

The issue arose in the context of the attempt by European members of NATO to display to the United States the readiness to take some of the defense load off American shoulders.

Washington Problem

The European intent is to help President Nixon persuade a restless Congress not to cut back substantially the \$16,000-million American contingent in Europe. Some congressmen have long held that the United States is carrying an unduly large share of the NATO defense burden.

West Germany and Holland last week came up with a surprise proposal for a \$500-million beef-up of NATO defense installations, including communications, aircraft shelters and the like. The five-year project would have required a \$90-million cash contribution from Britain beginning in 1972.

Mr. Schmidt journeyed here from Bonn today to urge British acceptance. He knew the task would be tough because only last week Lord Carrington had bluntly rejected the idea. Lord Carrington then reminded fellow defense ministers from Western Europe that only a month ago they had agreed to leave it to member countries whether their contributions should be in cash or in troops.



Lord George-Brown

George-Brown Maiden Speech  
In Lords Touches Off Tumult

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—George Brown, former foreign secretary, made his maiden speech in the House of Lords last night and that stately forum soon erupted into a shouting match.

Lord George-Brown, now equipped with a hyphen to go with his peerage, spoke on the state of Britain's economy, scolding the most cheering of subjects.

The row came later when he attempted to counter a still more pessimistic version of events from Lord Hailsham, the former Quintin Hogg, now restored to the title which he shed in 1963 in the hope of becoming prime minister, which he didn't.

Lord Hailsham told the noble peers he fears Britain is heading for runaway inflation and went on to compare Britain's troubles with those of the Weimar Republic in

Germany, which gave way to Hitler, and the Third Republic in France, which gave way to humiliating defeat, and the Fourth Republic, which died and gave way to Gen. De Gaulle.

Lord George-Brown took exception to Lord Hailsham's remarks about the achievements of former enemies and allies.

He jumped to his feet to urge that Lord Hailsham should give more credit to Britain for the help she had given friend and foe alike. The interruption brought cries of "Order" from their lordships, who have a rule that one noble lord doesn't interrupt another.

But Lord George-Brown stormed back: "I could never be shouted down in the other place (the Commons) and I am not going to be shouted down here."

He went on to make his point: "We in this country had forgone wheat which we needed ourselves to help our allies and former enemies to get back on their feet."

This brought more protests from the Conservative benches and Lord Hailsham eventually resumed. The debate ended with a 235-96 vote in favor of the Conservative government's measures to cut government spending.

French Sentence  
Ex-NATO Aide to  
8 Years as Spy

PARIS, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The State Security Court today sentenced Frenchman Robert van de Wiele to eight years in prison for passing documents to Romania while he was an employee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Van de Wiele, 45, employed in 1951 in the NATO Documentation Service, testified that in 1960 at a diplomatic party he met a counselor at the Romanian Embassy, Mihail Caraman, who invited him out to dinner.

According to the judge, Mr. Caraman told Van de Wiele the principal obstacle to world peace was NATO and the Frenchman should tell the Romanian what went on in NATO circles. The judge said Van de Wiele accepted money for giving documents to Mr. Caraman.

Van de Wiele, who was arrested in 1969, told the court he did not read the documents and believed they were "not very secret or military." However, court sources said that during a closed session testimony was given that some of the papers were so secret the Russians sent special airplanes to Bucharest to pick them up.

Van de Wiele was said to have attended various top-level NATO meetings in Bonn, Washington, Istanbul and Oslo.

Russians Argue  
Ark Royal Did  
Not Obey Rules

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (AP).—The British aircraft carrier Ark Royal was in "rude violation of safe sailing rules" before its collision with a Soviet destroyer and the Soviet government "reserves the right to demand appropriate compensation," the Russian Defense Ministry newspaper said today.

The daily Krasnaya Zvezda carried an account of the Nov. 9 collision in the Mediterranean between the Ark Royal and the destroyer, No. 365 of the Kotlin class.

"The Soviet and British ships were sailing along parallel courses at a distance of 30 cable lengths from each other in conditions of good visibility," the article said.

Then, the newspaper said, "the aircraft carrier increased speed and started a sharp turn to starboard, placing it on a course crossing that of the Soviet destroyer. According to sailing rules, the aircraft carrier had to give way to the Soviet destroyer since it was sailing on the starboard side."

U.K. Jobless Rate Highest  
For a November in 30 Years

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Britain's Conservative government, already faced with accelerating inflation, was dealt another setback today with the announcement that unemployment is the highest for 30 years for a November.

The rise followed three straight months of decline, after the August high of 605,843 unemployed, during which ministers had claimed that unemployment would be held within reasonable bounds this winter. The number idle on Nov. 9 was 601,874.

Even more worrying for the administration was the fact that the ranks of the jobless were increasing at a time when the number of jobs available was shrinking.

These factors, along with a flat assertion in the House of Lords by a government minister last night that Britain was facing the kind of galloping inflation that brought down Germany's Weimar Republic in the 1920s, indicated the size of the problem facing Prime Minister Edward Heath only five months after taking office.

Serious Situation

"I don't think it is possible to overstate the seriousness of the situation," Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, said.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Heath clashed with the man he succeeded, former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, but refused flatly to withdraw his electoral campaign promise that the Tory government would reduce prices "at a stroke."

Mr. Wilson had demanded: "Do you regret now having won votes by promising to deal with prices at a stroke—or do you stand by it?" Mr. Heath retorted that by refusing to allow the state-owned coal

Resolution Condemns Britain

UN Unit Opposes Dealing With Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 19 (UPI).—The General Assembly's Committee on Decolonization declared yesterday, over the objections of most Western nations, that any attempt to negotiate the future of Rhodesia with its present white-minority regime is against UN principles.

The committee voted, 90 to 10, with 11 abstentions, to approve an African-Asian draft resolution that would have the assembly "affirm that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe (the African name for Rhodesia) with the illegal racist minority regime" in Salisbury would be contrary to the 1960 UN declaration on decolonization.

Without mentioning Britain by name, the resolution was obviously aimed at pinpointing current British efforts to renew contacts with the Rhodesian regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The resolution, subject to another vote by the full assembly, also condemned Britain for its "failure and refusal to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist regime in Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule." It condemned South Africa and Portugal for assisting Rhodesia, and South Africa for sending its forces to help track down African nationalists, and called on Britain to "insure the immediate expulsion" of the South African forces.

The committee acted only one day after the Security Council adopted unanimously a much milder resolution avoiding the con-

troverial issues of black majority rule—on which Britain cast a veto only last week—and the contacts with Mr. Smith.

The committee also again "strongly" condemned Portugal for its "persistent refusal" to pull out of its African territories and called on it to transfer all power to the Africans. It voted, 90 to 9, with 17 abstentions, on an African-Asian draft resolution, which Portuguese delegate Leonardo Mathias described as a "dialogue of the

deaf" because it ignored the "Portuguese realities."

The committee also voted, 101 to 2, with seven abstentions, to create a comprehensive UN fund to help South-West Africans. The purpose of the fund was stated as being to help South-West Africans who have "suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training program" so they can assume their future administrative responsibilities when the territory becomes independent.

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Tories Trail  
Labor by 4.5%  
In Gallup Poll

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Conservative party has lost ground in public popularity and now trails the opposition Labor party by 4.5 percent, according to a Gallup poll published today.

The poll said the Conservative budget last month, which slightly cut income tax, but cut back on social services, cost them some public support.

The question posed by the poll asked: "If there were a general election today which party would you support?" After the "don't knows" were excluded, the Conservatives registered 43.5 percent and the Labor party 48 percent.

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## PARIS MOVIES

Lelouch, the Director,  
Fails as a Scenarist

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 19.—It is Claude Lelouch's handicap that he extends his do-everything-own-activities to writing his own scenarios. A slick and nimble technician, he can galvanize sentimental ("Un Homme et une Femme") or tawdry material into a spectacle of considerable surface dazzle. What he writes and subsequently directs, alas, never matches his photography, his stylish editing or his excited narration.

His latest, "Le Voyou" (at the Berlitz, the Ambassade-Gaumont, the Montparnasse-Pathe, the Bosquet-Gaumont and the Images) is all dressed up but without discernible destination—other than its obvious box-office goal. Dealing

with a band of Parisian gangsters involved in a kidnapping hoax, it has frisky movement, jumping backward and forward and including a prison break, police chases in roaring autos and the O. Henry twist at its conclusion.

Pictorially it has the veneer of a Technicolor newsreel, but it lacks the reality necessary to make its melodramatic traffic plausible. Its only believable figures are the abducted little boy, Sacha Distel doing a music-hall turn and Victor Upshaw dancing a paraphrase of "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue" designed to serve as an obligatory to the action. The rest suggest less authentic creatures of the sinister milieu than they do the dramatic personae of countless other movies.

There is Jean-Louis Trintignant as a lawyer gone wrong; Christine Lelouch, the director's wife, as an obliging moll; Charles Gérard as their gruff companion in crime; Danièle Delorme as a woman who shelters the gang leader when he is trying to make his getaway; Yves Robert as an alert police chief; and Charles Donner as a dishonest bank clerk, a triple-croser. All are com-



Christine Lelouch, Jean-Louis Trintignant in "Le Voyou."

petent players, but they are unable to camouflage the glue and sawdust of their prefabricated assignments.

The showy glitter of Lelouch's cinematic technique flashes brightly and constantly in "Le Voyou," but there is a resounding rattle to his contrived screenplay.

"Figures in a Landscape" (at the Vendôme, the Publicis Saint-Germain, the Publicis Champs-Élysées and the Studio

Jean Couteau in English) is an ambitious but unsuccessful experiment. In it Joseph Losey has sought to apply the Kafka method to a motion picture. It was Kafka's supreme gift to be able to transport his readers to a fantastic world, an eerie realm out of time and place, where nightmare happenings take on a chilling, persuasive reality. Losey similarly neglects to explain exactly where we are and has similarly obscured the identity of his characters and their plight, but he fails to capture the spectator's imagination. At first one is curious, but one soon tires of the puzzle. Its confusion becomes distracting and then boring.

Two soldiers, both British, have escaped from an enemy prison camp and are seeking to make their way through the battle lines. One is a brutal professional soldier and the other evidently conscripted. In their wrangles their differing viewpoints are violently expressed. They are pursued by a helicopter as they cross arid wastelands and machine-gun fire grazes them as they creep through a tropical jungle. In what way they are engaged is kept secret, but one suspects that we are being treated to an allegory about Vietnam.

The helicopter photography of their flight, inspired by Lamoignon's camera work, lends the chase some dramatic shot. Robert Shaw and Malcolm McDowell are the only performers and both work manfully to fight off the threatening monotony.

The latest of the resurrected Buster Keaton comedies available in Paris is "Spite Marriage" on view at the Action La Fayette. It is a priceless entertainment, its only fault being its brevity. It is recommended to all, including latter-day movie comics.

## Hamburg Exhibition

An exhibit entitled "Impressions in Paris (Hommage to Durand-Ruel)" will open at the Hamburg Kunstverein Dec. 12 and continue to Jan. 31.

## The Midi and Slaughter on Seventh Avenue

By Myra Macpherson

NEW YORK (WP).—The appropriate dress for Seventh Avenue's garment district right now is a simple little number called sackcloth and ashes.

This fall, considered the worst season in the American clothing industry in decades, has been appropriately termed "slaughter on Seventh Avenue."

Last month—a time when the center normally revs up for manufacturing of spring clothes—there were 97,000 fewer people employed in the apparel industry than the previous October. One designer said that, "The showrooms were like tombs, visited only by loved ones."

Some manufacturers slowed production drastically. Several couture houses bit the dust. Norman Norell—one of the kings of costly couture here—plans to merge in the near future with Ben Shaw, who already owns Donald Brooks, Leo Narducci, Geoffrey Beene.

## The Reasons

Various reasons are given for doom and gloom in the center. Some say the situation is merely a reflection of the nation's slowed economy. Many others feel it is largely an unprecedented resistance by women to a new fashion concept—the midi. Most feel it is a combination of both economics and the midi.

And the couture houses have the added problem of rising labor and fabric costs, competition from the lower-priced lines and a growing attitude by women that it is chic to spend less for clothes these days. The midi was to have been shot in the arm. For the fall, at least, many feel it spelled disaster.

"Things are very chaotic. The midi created a great deal of confusion, pushed by Women's Wear Daily in the beginning of a season. I think they tried to shove it down everyone's throat too quickly. The salvation that kept some manufacturers from going out of business was the fact they made and sold a lot of pants," said S. Irene Johns, immediate past president of the Association of Buying Offices, an organization that represents 25,500 stores and specialty shops across the country.

"The industry lost thousands of millions since spring," she says.

Getting financial statements is next to impossible in the garment district, however. It is a rumor-filled, hazy, theatrical world where enemies and rivals are greeted as "darling," where top designers engage in instant flattery and call reporters by their first names at the drop of an introduction, where financial statements are often about as sincere as campaign promises. Everyone is having a "fantastic" season, you understand. It's only the other guy who is suffering.

In an industry based on planned obsolescence, many feel that skirts had nowhere to go but down. But this year's hard-sell approach, it is widely agreed, made more women balk than buy.

'This year's hard-sell approach  
made more women balk than buy.'

From the lowest manufacturer up to the top designer, there was a general chorus of discontent over Women's Wear Daily's insistent push for the mid-calf look.

The midi—in its mid-calf version pushed last spring—is being worn this fall by those the industry calls pace-setters, people who care what the Beautiful People are wearing in Restaurant X and by the young who looked kooky and cute in them. This is, however, an insignificant handful to support an entire industry.

As winter approaches, it is true, a number of undetermined number of women are growing accustomed to the look and feel tacky in short dresses. They have gone primarily for the mid coats. Designers point out that it can be as disastrous on some as the view afforded by the heavy-thighed, varicose-veined women who parade in wearing the midi. Today with the boots, and the belted military coat, some women look like stormtroopers in drag or Erich von Stroheim in search of his next movie.

Many designers feel another factor in the midi resistance is that "for the first time, men put their foot down and said their wives couldn't wear it."

In an admitted attempt to get customers back into dresses, many manufacturers are settling on a just-below-the-knee cut-out for spring which is where a vast majority of conservative American women have been wearing their dresses for years anyway. In juniors, there will still be some above-the-knee dresses.

This brings up the question of whether high fashion does set the trend anymore in this country, whether the average American woman will eventually come around to what the so-called trend-setters produce. There is wide disagreement.

Rudi Gernreich, who showed the first topless bathing suit, feels the midi is a "forced issue, contrary to the liberation of women." He feels it could be a class phenomenon, worn only by the wealthy woman who feels that to be in style she has to wear it, whether she likes it

or not. He also sees no trend toward any one and says this is a may from the past, when dictated and women felt. Bill Blass feels "The become the snob fashion time. So few women with any authority. Those who wear it well 'really chic.' It is a patent that these are women he cares about, the look should be ju or below the calf. 'the calf is disaster. I maintained that if it been for the 'new long ness would have been lousy.'"

Norell feels the ch fashion was responsible damn lousy fall. Th just about as much tall about the 'New Lo women were more li then. They are not led now, and to m marvelous."

For designers and m priced and better de ufacturers alike, the this fall was a switch:

Designer Malcolm St his own wife wears par only people who made this fall were those w pants. My wife walk in pants and a cordo She's got three fur co closet because she does what length to make

## Paris Dance Festival

## The Dutch Touch: Solid Advent

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Eighty strong, backed by its own orchestra and a large repertory, and led by one of the European new wave of choreographers, the Netherlands National Ballet is in town to lend an air of solidity and adventure to the Paris Dance Festival at its midway point.

The ten-year-old company's eclectic repertory is notably one of the principal repositories in Europe of George Balanchine's work. But its present artistic personality is due largely to Rudi van Dantzig, a leading young Dutch choreographer who is the company's artistic co-director. His work has attracted Rudolf Nureyev to appear with the troupe in the Netherlands, and he has also created one ballet especially for Nureyev, "The Ropes of Time" that was given for the first time earlier this year by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden.

Three of Van Dantzig's ballets are on the program at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, and the overall impression is of a highly personal and contemporary style, abstract in its language and sculptural to the eye, but with a solid classical base. After "On the Way," a score by Isang Yun, and "Moments," whose choreographic groupings and regurgitations were apparently set to some of Webern's music for string quartet, a vague but discernible dramat-



Netherlands National Ballet's "Moments."

ic content made its appearance in "Epitaph."

The signals being sent from the stage during "Epitaph" were not easy to decipher, but the themes of youth and of life and death seemed to be dominant, accompanied by a certain grotesque humor in the figures of two girls dressed as brides who performed macabre capers as the main body of dancers gradually flowed together into a solid human gravestone. György Ligeti's music lent an eerie atmosphere and Peter van Schayk's sets, as for the other two ballets, were clearly de-

signed for and integrated the total concept.

Two pas de deux: the program and behind an idea of the company's "Youth," to Samuel E. "Adagio for Strings," pale showpiece for Lene and Lawrence Rhodes, iv trices from the recent re zation, or whatever it the Harkness Ballet, whi andra Radus and E Campbell were delight bit of tongue-in-cheek r bravura set to Ross Viaggio a Belms" overt. "Ivesiana," which an program, is not one of chine's best-known bal side New York, but it ttheless characteristic ir canny feeling for the of Ives's unique score the music of "Central the Dark," "The Un Question" and "In the Balanchine was creasd symphony of desolat itness in the midst of h that is interrupted and fied by the jazzy scherz the Inn."

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thony Lewis  
Nov. 19 (NYT).—  
ing business spokes-  
national trade warn-  
there would be "mas-  
n" against U.S. ex-  
trade bill pending in  
law.

## 'Too Polite for Too Damn Long'

ant, director general  
sh National Export  
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the seeds of a bit-

nese behavior and attitudes—ad-  
mittedly subject to further nego-  
tiation—then I see retaliation hap-  
pening willy-nilly in a massive way.  
"There is real danger that Brit-  
ain, in joining the Common Mar-  
ket, rather than being a force for  
outward-looking expansionist policies,  
might find it harder to resist sup-  
porting a self-sufficient Europe  
for the European policy."  
It is not just the provisions for  
quotas on textiles and shoes that  
make the pending U.S. legislation  
so worrisome, Mr. Tennant said.

## U.S., Japan Still Far Apart On Textile Trade Solutions

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The  
Japanese ambassador to Washing-  
ton has reported that his country  
and the United States still are far  
apart in their textile negotiations,  
a Foreign Ministry spokesman dis-  
closed today.

"I do not know if it will be  
possible to reach an agreement,"  
said Narahata Fujitama, chief in-  
formation officer of the Foreign  
Ministry.

"Ambassador Ushiba reported to  
us last night on American rejection  
of our proposal," Mr. Fujitama  
said. "There still are many differ-  
ences."  
He said Japan's next moves are  
being worked out by the Ministries  
of International Trade and For-  
eign Affairs, and must be approved  
personally by Prime Minister  
Eisaku Sato before they are  
given to Mr. Ushiba.

"The instructions can be de-  
layed," Mr. Fujitama said. "They  
probably will be sent by the end  
of the week."

Office Rejected  
Japan's offer to restrict volun-  
tarily its American sales of 37  
types of woolen and synthetic  
textiles was turned down yester-  
day by White House aide Peter  
Flanagan, who represents President  
Nixon on the textiles issue.

The Japanese proposed sales  
restrictions would be broken down  
into eight categories. Unused  
market capacity of any of the eight  
could not be transferred to another  
category.

The United States wants a con-  
siderably more stringent arrange-  
ment, with quotas imposed on 20  
different items in 16 categories.  
Mr. Fujitama denied that Mr.  
Ushiba had been threatening the  
United States when he notified  
U.S. Assistant Secretary of State  
U. Alexis Johnson this week that  
Japan reserved the right to cope  
with American protectionist mea-  
sures.

He said the object of Mr.  
Ushiba's remarks was to let the  
United States know Japan's posi-  
tion on the trade quota now before  
Congress. Japan had hoped a com-  
promise on the textile issue would  
help prevent passage of the bill,  
he said, which would affect cotton

## Pre-Tax Profits Up in First Half At British Steel

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—State-  
owned British Steel Corp. today  
announced a pre-tax profit of \$213  
million (\$312 million) during the  
first six months of 1970, but said  
rising costs could hit earnings  
during the second half of the  
fiscal year.

The profit was made after  
charging off of depreciation of \$43  
million and interest of \$16 million.  
The showing was better than in the  
preceding six months and \$232  
million better than the corre-  
sponding 1969 period.

"Production for the half year  
was unfavorably affected by labor  
disputes and other operating dif-  
ficulties," the firm noted. "The  
continuation of the current trend  
of unprecedented cost increases  
will have a serious impact on the  
results of the second half of the  
current financial year, in spite of  
an improving level of crude steel  
production."

## Chrysler-France Reports Layoffs

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Chrysler-  
France, 71 percent-owned by the  
U.S. auto giant, said today it will  
lay off about 1 percent of its white-  
collar staff in an effort to cut  
costs.

"The move, which will affect  
some 280 employees, follows a 97  
percent dive in profits in the first  
six months this year, to \$57,010  
million (about \$100,000), from 19.73  
million francs in the 1969 half."  
For the first nine months of the  
year sales were steady at 200,100  
units while production rose to  
269,959 units from 255,101 in the  
like 1969 period.

## German Reserves Up

FRANKFURT, Nov. 19 (Reu-  
ters).—West Germany's reserves  
rose by 800 million marks (\$211  
million) to 46,500 billion marks  
(\$12.7 billion) in the week ended  
Nov. 12, the federal bank said to-  
day.

## Nixon and Fed May Clash on Money Policy

Set to Meet Burns,  
McCracken Separately

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—  
The Nixon administration may  
be headed for a showdown with  
the Federal Reserve Board over  
the course of current monetary  
policy.

The White House announced to-  
day that President Nixon would  
meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow with Fed  
chairman Arthur Burns, who was  
counselor to the President until  
last February.

No agenda was announced, but it  
is expected that the President will  
convey his anxiety over the failure  
of the money supply to increase  
since mid-August, despite the Fed's  
announced policy of letting it grow  
by an annual rate of 5 percent.

Blame the Fed

Privately, administration sources  
blamed the Fed for the failure of  
the economy to recover more  
quickly. Some officials contend  
that the money supply—which al-  
lows banks to finance expansion  
and consumers to spend more free-  
ly—should be expanded at a rate  
of 6 or 7 percent.

"Right now what we have is  
zero growth," said one economist.  
Most experts contend that a  
steady rate of monetary expansion  
is needed to stimulate the econ-  
omy and to cut the rate of unem-  
ployment. Recent statistics, espe-  
cially this week's report on indus-  
trial production, have been dis-  
couraging.

Fed figures show that the money  
supply has actually edged down-  
ward from a weekly average peak  
of \$207.1 billion on Sept. 15 to  
\$206.5 billion as of Nov. 11.

Fed officials contend that  
figures are more significant over a  
longer period of time. Since  
March, the annual rate of gain has  
been about 4.8 percent, compared  
with 5.6 percent in the tight money  
period running from January, 1969,  
to February, 1970.

Burns' Resistance

It is known that Mr. Burns  
resists the suggestion that the Fed  
be made entirely responsible for  
promoting economic recovery.  
Along with the six other Fed gov-  
ernors, he is concerned that ex-  
cessive money growth rates will  
recreate inflation and weaken the  
dollar in international markets.

Instead, he is pressing the Pres-  
ident to reconsider his opposition to  
an "income policy"—direct gov-  
ernment pressures against major  
wage and price increases that can  
be considered inflationary.

Administration officials, includ-  
ing economic council chairman Paul  
W. McCracken have in the past  
resisted such policies as ineffective.  
But lately, Mr. McCracken—who  
meets with Mr. Nixon at 12:15 p.m.  
—has said that he is more open-  
minded.

## Revised Inflation Report by OECD To Be Published

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The 22 nations  
of the Organization for Economic  
Cooperation and Development au-  
thorized the OECD secretary gen-  
eral today to publish a revised ver-  
sion of a controversial report on in-  
flation "on his own responsibility."

The published report, however,  
does not contain the elements that  
made the draft so controversial.  
Missing is the suggestion that gov-  
ernments consider using unemploy-  
ment, at levels higher than had  
been considered normal or accept-  
able, as a tool in fighting inflation.

In its place is the advice that  
where necessary governments should  
"accept a temporary reduction in  
the rate of activity until there are  
signs that better price stability has  
been achieved."

Also omitted was the criticism of  
Great Britain, which in the draft  
version had been singled out as the  
country expected to have the high-  
est rate of inflation and the lowest  
level of real economic growth of  
all OECD members in 1971.

## Gramco to Continue Freeze On Fund Sales, Redemptions

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—  
Gramco Management Ltd. said to-  
day it has decided to continue the  
suspension of sales and redemptions  
of its \$250 million USIF Real  
Estate Fund beyond today's dead-  
line.

Gramco said requests for liqui-  
dation have continued to come in  
at a high rate since the Oct. 7  
suspension.

The management firm said the  
board felt that disposal of any as-  
sets of the fund at this time "could  
be damaging to USIF Real Estate  
Fund shareholders."

Closed-End Possibility  
Gramco said it plans to "insti-  
tute immediate consultations in  
coordination with the custodian of  
the fund, Trust Corp. of Bahamas  
Ltd., leading to a reorganization  
of the offshore fund, possibly along  
the lines of a closed-end real estate  
company."

In the statement, following a  
board meeting in the Bahamas last  
night, Gramco noted that in order  
for the reorganization to proceed,  
a number of important legal ques-  
tions need to be settled.

"Paramount among these is the  
status of persons who tendered  
shares for redemptions in the days  
immediately preceding the suspen-  
sion of sales and redemptions....  
"Legal consultation will be insti-  
tuted in the coming week to  
determine whether such persons  
are creditors or continuing share-  
holders of the fund," the statement  
said.

Weekly Report  
Gramco added while no specified  
time has been set for the next  
meeting of the board, it expects  
to make announcements to share-  
holders on a weekly basis giving  
them a progress report on the re-  
organization studies.

If the reorganization results in  
the formation of a closed-end real  
estate company, listing will be

## Algeria, Shell Group Agree on Compensation

ALGERIA, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—  
The Anglo-Dutch Shell group and  
the Algerian government have  
signed an agreement on compensa-  
tion for Shell interests in Algeria,  
nationalized in June.

An announcement today by the  
Ministry of Industry and Energy  
gave no details of the terms of  
the settlement and did not specify  
whether compensation would be  
in cash or in oil.

Of all foreign oil companies  
nationalized by Algeria, Royal  
Dutch, Shell had the largest in-  
terest in the country.

## Tracking Down the Inflation at GM

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT (NYT).—When General Motors and  
the United Auto Workers settle on a new  
contract, the figures get so large they may  
distort the reality of the impact.

GM is so large that even a 10-cent-an-hour  
increase in each of three years totals \$600 mil-  
lion.  
The latest three year pact means \$2.4 billion  
more in pay. Blue-collar men will be earning  
\$12,000 to \$13,000 a year by 1973. It is estimated  
the new pact raises pay and fringe benefits 10  
percent a year.

But if inflation were stopped cold tomorrow,  
the cost would be closer to 6.5 percent a year in  
pay-benefit increases, and even a substantial  
portion of that would be inflation catch-up for  
the last three years.

Close to GM Offers  
Indeed, in two of the three major contract  
areas, the settlement is close to the company's  
last offer before the strike began.

Take wages: GM had offered 38 cents an hour  
in the first year and settled for 51 cents for  
workers earning \$4 an hour. But GM had also  
been figuring on paying workers 7 cents more  
an hour as makeup for living-cost increases this  
spring and summer.

This means that GM will pay 5 cents an hour  
more, not 13, than it envisioned in its pre-strike  
bargaining.

And of that 51-cent first-year raise, 33 cents  
is inflation catchup, 12 cents would cover the  
3 percent increase that is generally considered  
noninflationary because of a gain in national  
productivity and 6 cents an hour could be put  
under the heading of inflationary.

The Major Union Victory  
In the dispute over early retirement, the com-  
pany had offered a \$500-a-month pension for  
workers who at age 53 had 20 years' seniority. It

settled by lowering the age limit to 56 in the  
last year of the contract, a relatively minor  
change.

On one issue, the union won a major victory  
—guaranteeing its members full protection against  
the climb in living costs. That will be costly to  
the company, but it also enabled the union to  
accept a long-term contract and pay increases of  
3 percent in the second and third years of the  
pact.

This raise is as modest as any negotiated in a  
major union contract this year.  
Before the strike, GM labor costs were \$5.78  
an hour. It is estimated that the measurable  
costs could raise this to almost \$7 an hour by  
the end of the contract—an annual increase in  
pay and fringes of 6.5 percent, and one-fourth  
of this is attributed to inflation catchup.

But the cost of keeping up with inflation will  
probably push hourly labor costs to around \$7.50  
by the end of the contract. Living cost raises  
could add 40 cents an hour to the wage bill,  
and the climbing cost of medical insurance could  
add up to 30 cents more an hour to GM costs.

Except for the unlimited inflation protection,  
the contract appears easily within what GM  
called the "framework" of its pre-strike offer.

Management Hints, Union Position  
GM men hint that they would have been willing  
to make their bargain Sept. 14, without a  
strike, but that they had not because they had  
felt it could not be accepted then.

Union leaders might have been criticized by  
their membership if they had accepted a com-  
promise without a fight.  
The manner in which the strike was settled  
may be a hint of a new era in bargaining in  
Detroit. Gone was much of the traditional  
inveective on both sides. Leonard Woodcock, who  
succeeded Walter Reuther as union president,  
attributed this to "a change in cast."

## Timing, Content of Haack's Speech Open Wall St. Rift

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (WP).—  
Wall Street broke into sharply  
divided camps following Tuesday  
night's speech by New York Stock  
Exchange president Robert W.  
Haack, in which he called for re-  
volutionary changes in the Street's  
practices, rules and operations.

Dan W. Lufkin, chairman of  
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, and  
an NYSE governor, called the  
speech "ridiculous." He said Mr.  
Haack "brought up subjects that  
have been discussed in council for  
six months to six years."

But William R. Salomon, manag-  
ing partner of Salomon Bros., and  
also an exchange governor, said,  
"I think he made a bold stand  
that probably offended lots of peo-  
ple who think his job is to carry  
out their wishes."

In his talk, Mr. Haack, in a per-  
sonal capacity, called for the  
eventual end of fixed stock mar-  
ket commission rates, stiffer re-  
gulation of regional stock ex-  
changes, a reworking of the  
NYSE rules and its board of gov-  
ernors and more equitable regu-  
latory treatment by the Securities &  
Exchange Commission.

His remarks, especially his sup-  
port of negotiated commission  
rates, ran counter to the es-  
tablished position of the stock ex-  
change and sometimes to his own  
previous positions.

Conversations with industry ex-  
ecutives revealed them more opposed  
to Mr. Haack than supporting him,  
with many of the objections based  
on the timing of his remarks  
rather than the content.

William H. Donaldson, Mr. Luf-  
kin's partner, said, "I agree with  
a lot of the things he had to say,  
but he should have said it three  
years ago when he became pres-  
ident of the exchange."

Salim L. Lewis, of Bear, Sterns  
& Co., a leader of the so-called  
Ad Hoc Blue Ribbon Committee,  
a group of 24 industry leaders who  
meet weekly to discuss Wall Street  
senior vice-president-finance, treas-  
urer and a director. He was former-  
ly executive vice-president-finance  
of Federated Department Stores.  
Mr. Knight succeeds Robert G.  
Ferguson, who is retiring, Pan  
Am said.

Mr. Knight, who is retiring, Pan  
Am said.

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Mr. Knight, who is retiring, Pan  
Am said.

## Prices Mixed; N.Y. Session Featureless

NYSE Short Interest  
Fell in Latest Month

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—  
Prices on the New York Stock Ex-  
change continued to drift today  
and ended mixed in relatively quiet  
trading.

Most issues opened lower and  
continued to ease until noon, when  
they began to firm. The upswing  
continued through most of the  
afternoon but was not strong  
enough to establish a definite  
trend.

At the bell, 703 issues declined  
and 578 stocks advanced. How-  
ever, some of the leading market  
indicators made slight gains. The  
Dow Jones Industrial average gain-  
ed 1.53 to 755.82.

The broader-based averages show-  
ed modest gains too. Standard &  
Poor's 500 was up 0.12 at 82.91 and  
the NYSE index rose 0.04 at 45.04.

Rumor on Rates

Brokers attributed some of the  
late firmness to speculation that  
either or both the discount rate  
and the prime rate will again be  
lowered. Both rates were recently  
reduced by one-quarter of a point.

Several brokers also noted that  
the market has declined in the last  
few sessions into an area where it  
has found support several times in  
recent weeks around the 750 to 755  
level on the Dow average. At  
11 a.m. today it was down to the  
753 level.

One analyst suggested that a  
bullish forecast on corporate prof-  
its for 1971 might have provided  
encouragement for investors. He  
was referring to a statement by  
the chief economist for Lionel D.  
Edie & Co. that 1971 corporate  
profits will be up 11 percent over  
this year.

Short Interest Off

After the close, the exchange  
reported that its short interest fell  
\$44,528 shares to 17,778,253 shares  
in the month ended Nov. 13 com-  
pared with 18,622,779 shares in the  
preceding month. A drop in short  
interest figures is considered  
favorable by most investors because  
the cushion of buying power has  
lessened.

Turnover on the exchange con-  
tracted to 9.28 million shares from  
9.85 million shares yesterday. The  
number of big block transactions of  
10,000 shares or more rose to  
55 from 45 the day before.

Glamour issues were one of the  
stronger groups even though most  
gains in this category were com-  
paratively modest.

Natamex, which has been getting  
a ride recently on hopes that its  
Indonesian oil interests will pan  
out, tacked on another 1/4 today  
to close at 41 3/4. No. 9 on the  
most-active list.

Second most-active stock of the  
day was Telex, up 1/8 at 19 5/8.  
It was one of the six most-active  
stocks to post a gain today, as two  
issues remained unchanged—Telexco  
at 31 7/8 and Transamerica at 12  
—while seven were off.

The biggest point loser on the  
list was Medusa Portland, down  
1 3/8 or 32.

On the American Stock Ex-  
change, stocks closed a little lower  
in light trading.  
The Amex index closed at 21.38,  
off 0.03.

## Company Reports

Allied Supermarkets			Campbell Soup Co.		
First Quarter	1971	1970	First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)...	301.9	259.7	Revenue (millions)...	250.2	238.9
Profits (millions)...	-5.78	0.53	Profits (millions)...	15.21	13.64
Per Share	-1.48	0.14	Per Share	0.47	0.41

Federated Department Stores			May Department Stores		
Third Quarter	1970	1969	Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	492.8	477.9	Revenue (millions)...	278.2	273.1
Profits (millions)...	18.85	21.17	Profits (millions)...	6.94	5.39
Per Share	0.43	0.49	Per Share	0.45	0.35


Nine Months			Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	1,402.9	1,341.9	Revenue (millions)...	778.0	770.9
Profits (millions)...	42.13	50.42	Profits (millions)...	12.49	13.29
Per Share	0.97	1.18	Per Share	0.80	0.86

Who is she?  
Where is she from?  
What does she like?  
Her appeal  
transcends all continents.  
Her message is silent  
but unmistakable.  
Because she  
is simply perfection.

She prefers  
Cognac Bisquit.  
Decisively French.  
Smooth, mature  
and confident  
in the assurance  
of a noble heritage  
of a century and a half.  
It is simply  
Cognac Brandy  
in its perfection.

The Cognac  
with a  
world appeal.





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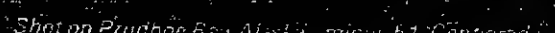
Be an instant  
shipowner

We shall send you detailed information.  
Write to: General Leubsdorf  
Financial Programs AG  
Storckweg 2  
CH 7000 Chur/Schweiz



Continued on next page

# BP do things Alaska style





















## ps Title as Left ors Foe Twice

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PROTEIN IN SUPERNATANT FRACTION

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PROTEIN IN PELLET FRACTION

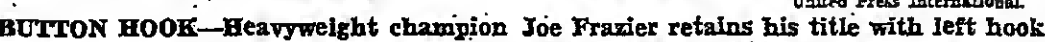
Lactalbumin

Albumin

Globulin

Fibrinogen

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.



thrown in top photo. In bottom photo, challenger Bob Foster is about to hit the canvas.

Frazier hustled into action in his normal busy-bee fashion. "I come out smokin'," is his pet description of the way he has all his guns trailing smoke from the opening bell. He crouched, ducked and kept bearing in while Foster tried to use his left, his best punch.

That first round was strange in one respect. The two missed more punches than they landed. At least, that was this ringster's impression, although Foster might venture the question: "Who was it, then who was nothin' me?"

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

RAT	PLG		TPS	FG	PAT	PTS
21	39		0	17	23	34
19	76	Standerud, K.O.	0	17	23	73
20	77	Blanda, Oakland	0	12	27	83
21	78	O'Brien, Baltimore	0	12	27	83
22	79	Howfield, Denver	0	14	17	69
23	80	Muhlmann, Cincinnati	0	14	19	68
24	81	Turner, N.Y.	0	14	19	68
25	82	Quasthoff, St. Louis	0	13	13	52
26	83	McGee, St. Louis	0	9	22	49
27	84	Morrell, S.D.	0	9	22	49
28	85	Garrison, S.D.	0	9	22	49

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